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The Literary Digest

for May 25, 1935

VOLUME 119

NUMBER 21 WHOLE NO. 2353

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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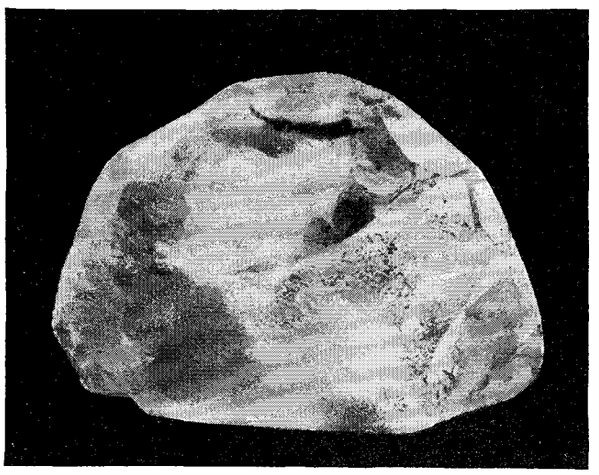
World's Number Two Diamond

Possible Fragment of Record Cullinan Enriches Impoverished Boer Farmer; Stone, Size of Hen's Egg, Sold to American Dealer

On January 27, 1905, an overseer of the Premier Diamond Mine (discovered 1902, 300 miles east of Kimberley, Transvaal) was strolling through the seventy-five acres of diggings. The glint of a jewel embedded in a wall of rock caught his eye.



Actual size photograph of the Jonker diamond, which measures two and three-quarters inches across

For hours he worked with a pen-knife, finally dug out a rough diamond weighing 3,025¾ carats—history's largest. It went to Maj. Sir Thomas Cullinan, Chairman and Managing Director of the Premier Company, not to the finder. It became even more celebrated than romantic Kohinoor (Persian, "mountain of light"), presented to Queen Victoria in 1849.

Christened the Cullinan, it weighed 1.37 pounds, measured four by 2.5 by 1.25 inches. From Sir Thomas the Transvaal Government bought the rough diamond for £200,000, presented it to King Edward VII in 1907. He sent it to Amsterdam to be cut. It came back in 1908 as the *Star of Africa* (516½ carats) to tip the Royal Scepter, *Cullinan II* (309 3/16 carats) to top the Royal Crown, *Cullinan III* (92 carats), *Cullinan IV* (62 carats).

Perverse Fortune

After that they stopped numbering them, but there still were five which might be in bad taste for ring-stones, and ninety-six mere brilliants. Together they are worth £1,000,000 to the House of Windsor. (Those Crown Jewels sightseers ogle in the Tower of London are glass.)

Prospectors were not satisfied. In the rough, the Cullinan showed five cleavage-planes. One side was almost flat. Experts postulated that it was part of a much larger diamond; that the missing sectors must be somewhere near-by. Two generations of Transvaal diggers dreamed of finding another chunk of the Cullinan.

At sixty-two, Jacobus Jonker was a poor, overworked Boer farmer, with a wife and seven children. Tall, spare, bearded, typical South African diamond-prospector, he persevered for eighteen years—always hopefully on the brink of perverse Fortune.

On January 16, 1934, on his small plot at Elandsfontein, in the District of Pretoria, he felt he had reached the end. After a family talk, he decided to quit, settle down to a small farmer's poverty.

A lashing rain- and wind-storm arose, then stopped. A Kaffir boy went to work on gravel, washed up by the storm. He picked up a dirt-encrusted stone the size of a hen's egg, scratched his woolly head, began to scrub the curious rock. His eyes nearly popped out.

"Umbobo, baas, I've found it!" he shouted.

Perhaps he had. And it was his master's, for it was found on Jonker's own soil, not on that of the powerful Diamond Corporation, Ltd., of London. Into a stocking it went. Mrs. Jonker tied the stocking around her neck, went to a sleepless bed. The menfolk loaded their revolvers, stood guard.

Next day the Diamond Corporation's safe held the Jonker diamond: weight, 726 carats (approximately five ounces); length, 2¾ inches; height, 1½ inches; breadth, about one inch; circumference, lengthwise—6¾ inches, at broadest point—4¾ inches.

To Jacobus Jonker, £63,000, from the Diamond Corporation, Ltd.; to South Africa, from Jacobus Jonker, £27,000 tax.

World's "Finest Gem"

To London, by registered mail. Options by word of mouth, through brokers, by telegraph, wireless, cable. In the open market, bids of £140,000 were rejected.

To H. W. Chapman, Chief Diamond Valuator of the DeBeers Company, it is "in color, a soft, silky blue, finest of all larger stones in existence. If cut into a single stone, it will be the finest gem in the world."

To the Diamond Corporation, perhaps £150,000 from Harry Winston, New York City gem-dealer, who does business internationally. He wanted "the finest gem in the world," and he was willing to pay.

To America, soon, by registered mail, insured for at least $1,000,000 by the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Uncut, *Uncle Sam* can charge no duty.

Emerald-cut, the Jonker would be the world's second largest cut stone—approximately 425 carats. Mr. Winston hopes it will be possible to keep the Jonker in one piece. The cutting would be done in New York City, in the Winston workshop.

Now, the diamond is in London, where Indian potentates are interested. Also, patriotic Britishers are believed to be anxious to raise a fund to present the gem to King George V as a Silver Jubilee token. But Mr. Winston thinks it should come to America—and stay.

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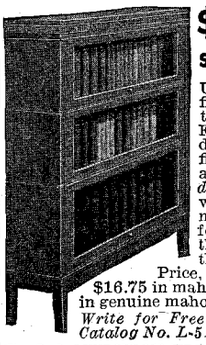

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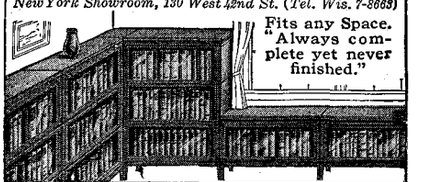

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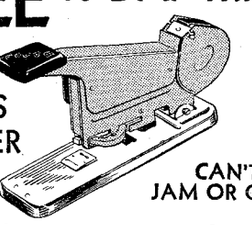

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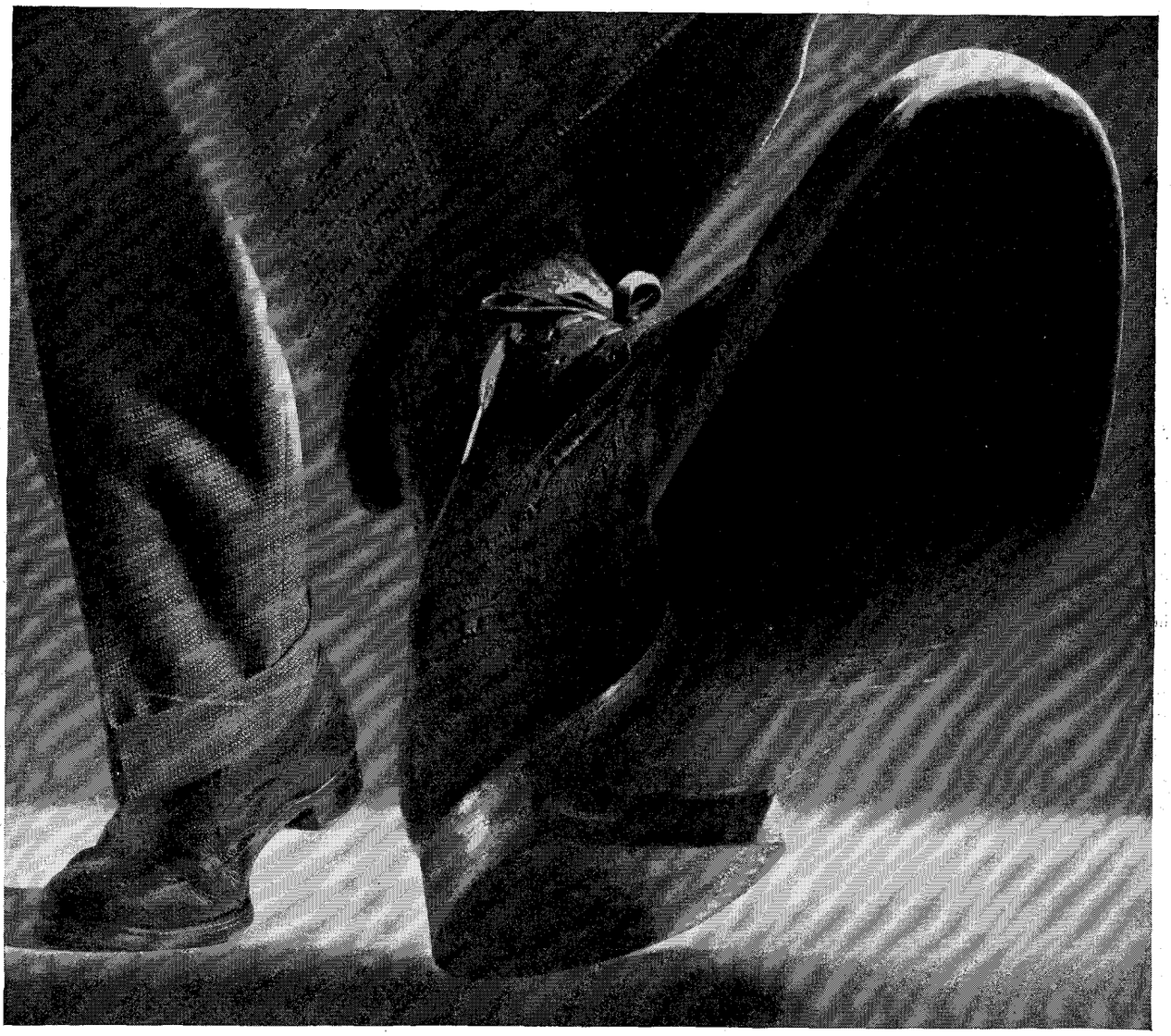

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The President's Veto Message on the Patman Bonus Bill Makes History; Four Thousand Farmers, Led by Clifford H. Day, of Texas, Rally in Washington to Praise the AAA; Referendum in Thirty-Seven States on Extension of the Wheat-Control Program

A modest Texas farmer, Clifford H. Day ("They call me Cliff at home"), stole the national spotlight from the bonus issue last week.

Sun-bronzed, lanky, homespun, Cliff Day strode on the Washington scene at the head of an army of farmers 4,000 strong, who massed at the Capitol simply, solely—and hence astoundingly—to praise the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Meanwhile, the Patman bonus bill remained in the Senate until May 17, held there by supporters who feared they would be unable to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. Finally, on that afternoon, the bill reached the President.

Controverting reports that he would not mind if the bill became law despite his opposition, he indicated not only that he would veto it, but that he would read his veto message to Congress in person, the first time in history that a President has done so.

"The bonus bill is going to be vetoed," he said. "Secondly, I am going to veto it with as strong language as I have at my command. Thirdly, I hope with all my heart that the veto will be sustained."

A native Texan, forty-six years old, Mr. Day works a 320-acre farm in Plainview, Hale County. He is married and has six children. In 1933, his 320 acres won first prize in a State contest held to select the best-balanced farm in Texas. During the past season he got a little more than $400 in cash-benefits from the AAA, having signed corn-hog, cotton and wheat-adjustment contracts.

Reason for the Trek

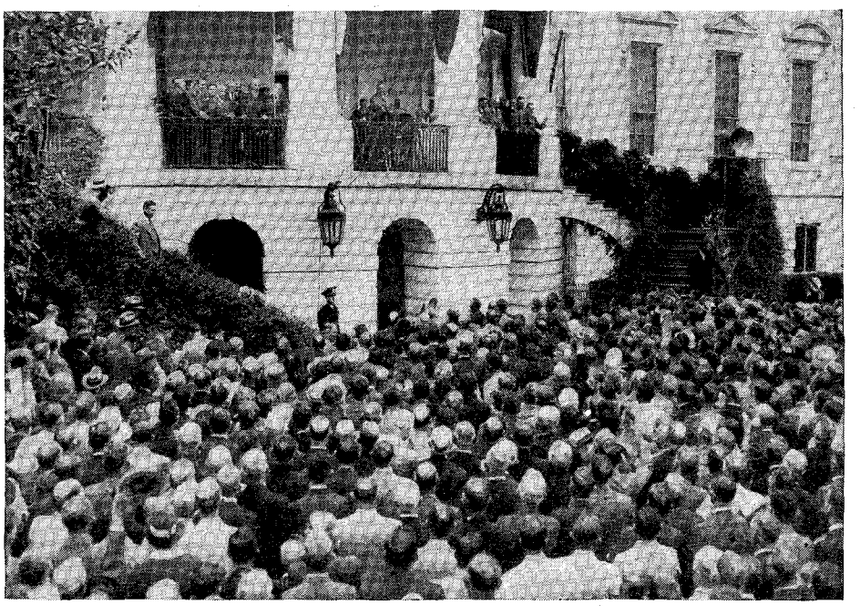
In simple words, he explained the reason for his Great Trek of 1935.

"It was this way," he drawled. "We felt, the farmers did, that the Administration needed some support up here. We heard these complaints against the processing-tax. . . . Those who were getting checks weren't making any noise, so we asked 'em if they wouldn't like to express some appreciation to the Triple A."

"We wanted to make our demonstration something unusual," Mr. Day said.

Unusual it certainly was. Washington can not remember its like.

By bus, by train, by family car, the farmers trekked into Washington. They came bearing baked hams, roasted chickens and fruit, or just a few dollars and time-tested suitcases. They had their Pullman cars switched onto convenient sidings and used these for living quarters during their stay.



Acme

It made President Roosevelt feel good when 4,000 farmers came to Washington to show approval of his policies, and it made the farmers feel good when the President gave them a rousing speech at the White House

Wind-burned and spare, for the most part, they gave blasé Washington something to gape at. Some of them sported overalls, shirtsleeves and galluses; some were dressed in mail-order suits; some were as handsomely tailored as any townsman.

Bright ribbon-badges fluttered from their lapels. Brighter smiles lit up their faces. They waved their hats, they cheered, they sang special songs, practised hog-calls and yelled "Yippee" whenever they had a mind to. Their sentiments were obviously sincere, their basic purposes obviously serious, but they were also off on a junket and they had a whopping good time.

Their first meeting was in Constitution Hall, scene of operas and symphony concerts. The jolly farmers, expressing their feelings fully, and often in barn-yard idiom, soon filled it with sounds which, anything but symphonic, suggested a tumultuous political convention.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace addressed them and was cheered after every sentence. The key-note of his speech appealed to the farmers tremendously and they sounded it frequently themselves: "Don't allow our processing-tax to be taken away from us until the business men get rid of all their tariffs."

Members of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees also appeared on the platform, as did Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator. Spokesmen from the ranks of the farmers testified to the merits of the AAA's wheat, corn-hog, cotton and tobacco programs.

President Responds

Rounding off the speech-making, the Chairman, W. H. Robertson of Alabama, declared that this was "probably the first time a group has visited this city merely for the sake of thanking a great President and his Administration for their helpfulness."

That afternoon, the President himself addressed the farmers from the South Portico of the White House.

Introduced by Secretary Wallace as "the heart of America," the President had one of the most sympathetic audiences of his career. Face flushed, eyes sparkling, hands gesturing emphatically, he poured it on with a will, and the farmers applauded every word of it.

He told homely stories and they laughed, he lauded the AAA and they banged

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Clifford H. Day, of Plainview, Texas, leader of farmers' expedition to Washington

calloused palms together, he ripped into the opposition and they yelled their enthusiasm.

"You who were once forgotten men," he called his hearers. City-dwellers, he said, have come to understand that "Empty pocketbooks on the farm don't turn factory wheels in the city." However, he declared, "a great many of the high and mighty—with special axes to grind—have been deliberately trying to mislead people who know nothing of farming by misrepresenting—no—why should I use a pussyfoot word—mislead them by lying about the kind of a farm program under which this nation is operating to-day."

Attack by Republicans

According to Mr. Day, the visiting farmers were "just country boys," so "it would be too bad to come such a long way without seeing all the sights in Washington." The day after the President's speech they saw another sight to their taste; they crowded into the galleries of the Senate and House and heard themselves discussed in both chambers.

In the House, Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York Republican, warned the cotton men that they were "following the New Deal Pied Pipers in a dance of death," and was rebuked from the Democratic side for "sniping" at the President.

In the Senate, Daniel O. Hastings, Delaware Republican, said the President's speech to the farmers reminded him of a "small-town bully," adding that "now we are called 'liars' . . . and it comes with little dignity from a man who holds the high position of President." Democratic replies to this brought hearty sounds of approval from the farmers in the galleries.

Suspecting that the Administration had inspired and financed the farmers' trek, Senator Hastings sponsored a resolution asking Secretary Wallace for any information he might have on this matter. Action on it was postponed, however, when it seemed certain to be defeated, tho Secretary Wallace said he would welcome the inquiry.

Exactly how the trek was organized was a subject for hours of debate in Washington last week. Mr. Day, apparently the leading spirit of the farmers' march, said it had its inspiration in "a bunch of fellows sitting around talking" down in Hale County. But some commentators were dissatisfied with that account and with Mr. Day's further explanation of how the march was financed—"It just seems that the farmers collected in the schoolhouses and passed the hat."

Amendments Pending

Some of the marchers admitted that county agents, who are liaison-officers between the AAA and the contract-signers and are paid partly by Federal funds, had encouraged the movement when word of it came out of Texas. But no evidence appeared that anyone prominent in the Administration started it, or that Government money helped to pay for it.

The Administration did, however, make much of it once it was under way, partly, perhaps, because amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which would broaden its powers and scope, are pending in Congress.

As their final act before returning home, the farmers urged Congressmen to support these amendments and "the continuation

Flypaper Session

—Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, including the processing-tax."

When President Roosevelt, in March, 1933, urged Congress to enact the agricultural adjustment measure, he said: "I tell you frankly that it is a new and untrod path, but I tell you with equal frankness that an unprecedented condition calls for the trial of new means to rescue agriculture."

In his speech to the farmers last week, he pointed out that the Act was then just two years and two days old and again described its fundamental purpose.

It was, he said, "a plan for the adjustment of totals in our major crops so that from year to year production and consumption would be kept in reasonable balance with each other to the end that reasonable prices would be paid to farmers for their crops and to the end that unwieldly surpluses would not depress our markets and upset the balance."

That the plan, in practise, has been largely successful, the President is plainly convinced.

Mr. Day agrees. Ninety per cent. of the farmers favor the AAA, he says, and as for opponents: "They are like coyotes—two of 'em sound like a thousand."

But there are more than two objectors to the AAA and they advance more than two objections.

New England textile-interests protest that the processing-tax on cotton is closing down mills left and right. It is objected, too, that the AAA's cotton-restriction program is depriving us of foreign markets, forcing the Southern share-cropper further into destitution, and throwing thousands of pickers, ginners, and packers out of work.

Control of other crops has evoked charges that the Administration is seeking to set up a mistaken "economy of scarcity" and to "regiment" producers, processors, and distributers.

Bone of Contention

The processing-tax is the biggest bone of contention between favorable and unfavorable critics of AAA policies.

This is the tax which the Government collects from producers of specified commodities and distributes to farmers, in the form of cash-benefits, for controlling production. The $400 which Mr. Day collected during the past season is only a tiny drop in a very big bucket—all told, the Government has distributed about three quarters of a billion dollars among the farmers in benefit-payments.

Opponents of the tax say that, by boosting prices, it, in effect, is hitting the housewife's pocketbook, and reducing consumption. Proponents of the tax, on the other hand, argue that it is the farmer's equivalent of the industrialist's tariff, and are determined to keep it.

In view of the march to Washington last week there will be wide interest in the outcome of a referendum among wheat-farmers on May 25.

The AAA proposes to extend its wheat-control program for four years, from 1936 through 1939. Farmers in thirty-seven States, whether or not they have signed contracts, will be given opportunity to vote on this proposition.

In Brief Review

"Quick Action": On Sunday night, April 28, President Roosevelt took to the radio to tell his countrymen how the $4,880,000,000 works-relief fund would be spent. Less than three weeks later, nearly one-fourth of that fund—$1,091,802,200—had been allocated, subject to Presidential approval.

Then Frank C. Walker, Chairman of the Division of Applications and Information; Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, and Harold L. Ickes, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Allotments,

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took to the radio in a symposium on work-relief.

"Quick action" on all projects was the broadcast key-note.

Nation-wide highway construction, grade-crossing elimination, improvement of navigable waters, power development, housing, and resettlement of populations topped the huge, ramified program as the President shoved down the accelerator.

To the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads went half-a-billion dollars. For slum-clearance and low-cost housing, $249,860,000 has been set aside (only $139,000,000 for new projects). And to Left-Wing Wisconsin, so-called "laboratory of radical experimentation," went an outright $100,000,000 for the La Follette brothers' unified work program.

The Army's Corps of Engineers got $102,186,500 for river development. Under Secretary of Agriculture Rexford Guy Tugwell took $100,000,000 for resettlement.

Not so much money went for the Passamaquoddy tidal-dam project in Maine—only a first grant of $10,000,000. But a great deal of public interest goes along with that ten million. For one thing, between 7,000 and 8,000 will be employed during the peak of work this year.

For another, Passamaquoddy Bay is Canada's. It is cut off from the Bay of Fundy by a chain of islands and islets. The last island is Campobello, in New Brunswick, where Franklin D. Roosevelt happily played in summer as a boy.

Harnessing the tides which sweep from little bay into big bay is an unprecedented task for the Army's engineers. Those tides run to twenty-seven feet between ebb and flow. At least $36,284,000 will be needed to tame them, and build the attendant power-house, at Eastport, Maine.

That power-house will be of aluminum and stainless-steel. Then the problem will be to find a market for the sea-water metamorphosed into electricity.

* * *

Test-Case Blasted: In Denver, birthplace of the 1935 chain-letter fad, a Federal Grand Jury last week blasted the Government's carefully-prepared test-case. Three Denverites had posted 1,000 "send-a-buck" chain-letters. This, contended the Government, violated fraud and lottery statutes. "No true bill," reported the jurors.

Meanwhile, the chain gathered new links. For it there were anticipatory mourners in plenty. "The scheme is bound to die of its own futility," predicted William H. H. Cowles and James W. Thompson, mathematicians of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. Their joint statement pointed out that "one unbroken dime-chain would soon require more paper than the country can manufacture, enough postage to pay the national debt, and more money than there is in the entire world."

Yet, "ill blows the wind that profits nobody." Dime (and quarter) letters are helping the Republican war-chest. George F. Getz, Treasurer of the Party's National Committee, is in a quandary, for he doesn't "know exactly how . . . to report these contributions."

Georgia and Repeal: Apparently Georgians can not drink spirituous liquors legally—not by 227 votes. Official tabulation will be required to settle that question. But, by 8,888 votes they can partake of beer—it will be legalized as soon as the returns are certified by the Governor. A majority of 8,602 brought back wine, but the counties will pass on that by local option. Dry twenty-seven years, Georgia's referendum took up repeal of State prohibition legislation last week.

* * *

Lost Bill: Congressmen laughed heartily when Secretary of the Interior Ickes reported that a bill just passed by both houses authorizing Ketchikan, Alaska, to issue a million dollars in public-works bonds had been lost. It had been sent to the Department by the President for last-minute

That Lost House Bill

—Berryman in the Washington Star

perusal, and its disappearance was noted as the ten-day veto dead-line neared.

After the chuckle, the House, then the Senate, passed a new measure. This happened only once before, in 1921.

* * *

Sinclair and Talmadge: "Upton Sinclair's EPIC program, which blossomed so vigorously not long ago, is dead," the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) announced last week. That remark hardly was written before Upton Sinclair warned that unless President Roosevelt put forth a national program of "production for use" Upton Sinclair would enter a Presidential candidate against him in the 1936 primaries.

Wild cheers greeted Mr. Sinclair at Los Angeles when he predicted bankruptcy and dictatorship as the New Deal's price. Mr. Sinclair outlined plans to write his "production for use" theory into the Democratic credo, and said he would tour America to help EPIC capture the Democratic Party in 1936.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, who has been making speeches in New England, is another Democrat exhibiting the *Barkis* quality as far as 1936 nominations are concerned. In his own words a "political friend," but "no personal follower," of Senator Huey P. Long, militant Louisiana "Kingfish," Governor Talmadge believes that the President, if renominated, would be defeated.

Syncrotax and California: Technocracy did not originate in California; but it was taken up there in a big way. But Upton Sinclair's EPIC, the Townsend Old-Age Revolving-Pension Plan, and the newest Utopianism did. Now it's Syncrotax.

In Greek, *syn* means together, *chronos* means time. Every taxpayer knows what *tax* means. But no mere lexicographer could summarize the meaning of the plan to reform the nation's tax-structure which 200,000 Californians have signed.

In a nutshell, it is a gross-revenue levy in place of multifarious taxes. Its originator is W. M. Patch, no tax expert, but merely a real-estate agent who was picked clean by the depression.

His idea harks back strangely to the Physiocrats of the eighteenth, Henry George of the nineteenth, centuries.

"It may not get very far as a live political issue," noted the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), "but, at any rate, it proves that California's ability to conceive new panaceas has not yet dried up entirely."

* * *

Progressives Meet: There was talk of a nation-wide third party in the air as Wisconsin Progressives gathered in Fond du Lac last Sunday to celebrate their Party's birthday.

Gov. Philip F. La Follette warned against the "dramatic, flag-waving method" in fighting for "the political realinement that is inevitable" and urged "building firmly in one State and then moving onward."

From New York, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia broadcast an appeal to Progressives to unite on "a real, honest-to-goodness platform that will have the courage to state in plain language an economic plan that will solve our present distress." Criticizing the Supreme Court for some of its decisions, he declared that "legalistic technicalities must necessarily give way to economic necessities."

Press of business kept Senator Robert M. La Follette in Washington.

* * *

Pictures Through Air: Television appears to be a success in Berlin; the Nazi Government soon will build a string of stations for propaganda.

British broadcasters soon are to start experiments in broadcasting of pictures.

Now comes the announcement of the Radio Corporation of America, through its President, David Sarnoff, that $1,000,000 will be spent here in the next fifteen months to start field-tests of television.

RCA executives admit that $1,000,000 is only a drop in the bucket to the cost of complete television service throughout the United States. They hope it will stimulate public interest and launch a new industry.

The company expects to erect one broadcasting station, manufacture a limited number of receivers, and develop an experimental program-service to try out the idea. It pins its hopes on the "iconoscope," invented by Vladimir K. Zworykin (THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 22, 1934), an instrument which builds up a rapidly changing picture by spraying electrons against the large head-end of a tube.

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Following Through With the News

Lamson Jury Discharged: After a ninety-five-hour deadlock, the second jury to try David A. Lamson, former Sales-Manager of the Stanford University Press, accused of murdering his wife, Allene, on Memorial Day, 1933, was discharged last week in San José, California.

The jurors reported that agreement was utterly impossible. Lamson, originally convicted and sentenced to death, had been granted a new trial. A third trial has been ordered.

Believed to be a record-breaker for a single person in a murder case, the second trial lasted eighty-six days, with a court-record amounting to approximately 2,500,000 words. This is divided as follows: Selecting jury, 500,000; testimony, 1,500,000; defense plea, 300,000, and prosecution pleas, 200,000. It cost $40,000.

* * *

Lindbergh Deeds Trophies: That Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had deeded his collection of precious trophies to the Missouri Historical Society, which has been exhibiting them since June, 1927, in St. Louis, became publicly known last week. The deed was signed on April 14, 1933. The collection consists of 3,000 items, ranging from scores of medals to a $50,000 pair of silver globes. It was displayed in St. Louis in tribute to the men who backed the flyer on his New York-Paris flight.

* * *

College Red Charges: An investigating committee of the Illinois Senate last week heard charges that teaching methods at the University of Chicago impressed communistic views on students. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University, ridiculed complaints of Charles R. Walgreen, chain-drug-store owner, who had withdrawn his niece, Miss Lucille North, precipitating the controversy. He saw in the inquiry "efforts to break down and destroy one of the greatest centers of civic instruction in America."

* * *

Lee Protest: Calling Gen. Robert E. Lee a "traitor," a resolution condemning the erection of a statue of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederacy, in Arlington Cemetery was placed in the *Congressional Record* last week.

Placed therein without comment by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and attributed to the Massachusetts Department, Women's Relief Corps, of the Grand Army of the Republic, the resolution was alternately disclaimed, denounced, repudiated, regretted, and ridiculed.

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, a descendant of Union Army officers, who sponsored the move for the erection of the Lee statue, pointed out that the first person to propose such a memorial was Charles Francis Adams, II, a Union officer, and son of President Lincoln's War-time Minister to England.

Future of NRA in Nebulous State

Senate's Nine-Month Extension Is "Complete Folly," Says Richberg, Who Hopes to Be Relieved of All Duties by July 1

Acme

Donald R. Richberg, who was reported ready to resign as head of NRA

A spurt of legislative speed and a series of clashes last week left the future of the National Recovery Administration in a parlous state. The Senate defined the issue on May 14 by passing, without a record vote, the Clark resolution to continue the NRA, with drastically curtailed powers, until April 1, 1936.

Clark Attacks NRA

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1911 to 1919, consistently fought the policies of President Wilson. His son, Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, is similarly disconcerting to the Roosevelt régime.

About a month ago, the big, amiable, outspoken Senator, who roller-skated around the Capitol as a child, and who served, at one time, as House Parliamentarian, announced that he would lead a movement against the NRA.

He won the first skirmish when the Senate passed his resolution, which gives the NRA a lease on life just long enough to permit a test by the Supreme Court on its validity, and consequent action by the next Congress. The move would eliminate all price-fixing, except in certain natural mineral-resource industries, and would exempt intrastate commerce from regulation by code.

That afternoon, before a mass-meeting of 1,500 NRA workers, Donald R. Richberg, Chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, had characterized the nine-month extension as "complete folly."

Mr. Richberg's "arrogant performance," in the eyes of Senator Clark, was an act of a "Mussolini."

Across the country, in Palo Alto, Herbert Hoover, his silences becoming shorter as the time becomes longer since he occupied the White House, told the Associated Press, in a copyrighted interview, that complete abolition of the NRA was "the one right answer" which the House of Representatives should make to the Senate's action.

Nevertheless, the Administration intensified its drive for a two-year renewal of the NRA as the House Ways and Means Committee took up the Clark resolution. President Roosevelt publicly announced his approval of Mr. Richberg's seven-point program providing, among other "modifications," for a three-to-six months period for revision of codes.

Much of the controversy over the NRA has centered on the effectiveness of the collective-bargaining provisions of Section 7-A. On May 16, the Senate suddenly and overwhelmingly, by a vote of 63 to 12, passed the Wagner Trade-Disputes Bill, which goes much further in enforcing labor's collective-bargaining rights.

The House version of the bill, sponsored by Representative William P. Connery, differs only in putting the Labor Relations Board within the Department of Labor, instead of making it an independent governmental agency.

With the original NRA scheduled to expire on June 16, it was reported over the week-end that Sol Rosenblatt, Director of Enforcement and Compliance, and W. Averell Harriman, Administrative Officer, planned to retire then, and that Mr. Richberg himself hoped to be relieved of all government duties by July 1.

Fight on Central Bank

President Roosevelt was challenged by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia last Saturday to incorporate a provision for a government-owned central bank in pending banking bills.

"It is not too late," Senator Glass said, after the President had approved advocacy by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., of government ownership of all stock in Federal Reserve Banks and centralization of credit facilities in a non-political independent government agency.

Father Charles E. Coughlin was encouraged by the Secretary's words to demand an immediate hearing for the Nye-Sweeney banking bill "to restore to Congress the right to coin and regulate the value of money."

Secretary Morgenthau's suggestion was in response to questioning in Senator Glass's subcommittee considering the Omnibus Banking Bill.

Resistance to any such legislation was voiced on Sunday night by Harper Sibley, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to members warning that "more extensive power would be permitted a few men in Washington than is granted to the board of any foreign central bank."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Tragic Crash of the World's Largest Land-Plane at Moscow; Franco-Soviet Friendship Affirmed; Czechoslovak-Russian Treaty Signed; Cecil Criticizes Mussolini's Ethiopian Policy

Pierre Laval, France's suave Foreign Minister, was cordially greeted by Soviet Government officials and Joseph V. Stalin, Russia's "man of steel," on his visit to Moscow last week to talk about keeping peace in Eastern Europe. One feature which marked the Soviet reception of M. Laval was an exhibition flight of Russian warplanes.

A few days later, the greatest air-tragedy in Russian history occurred when, on May 18, at least forty-nine persons were killed as the *Maxim Gorki*, largest land-plane in the world, collided with a small training-plane at an altitude of less than 2,000 feet, collapsed in mid-air, and crashed to earth in Sokol, Moscow suburb.

There were no survivors of the crew of eleven and thirty-seven passengers. The pilot of the small plane, which was stunting in violation of strict orders when it collided with the *Maxim Gorki*, also was killed.

In addition to those killed in the two planes, several persons in the area where the *Gorki* fell lost their lives.

© Sovfoto

Russia shows her air-strength, over Pushkin Square, Moscow

Carrying On

Despite the destruction of the *Gorki*, the Soviet Government announced, twenty-four hours after the disaster, that it would continue to build machines of the same type. Three were started at once. Nothing in the accident reflected upon the design or construction of the *Gorki*, according to the official Moscow *Pravda*, which said that Russia was "in a position to build as many such planes as might seem necessary."

M. Laval's visit to Moscow was described in dispatches from that city as having been a success beyond all expectations. The French and the Russians talked to each other, face to face, and reached a point of understanding not hitherto so marked. A second success of the meeting was of a moral character in that the representatives of the two most powerful military States on the Continent reviewed European problems from the standpoint of reason, rather than from the standpoint of General Staffs preparing for war.

According to the Franco-Russian communiqué of May 15, the Soviet and French representatives "especially recognized that the conclusion of a pact of mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and France in no way diminishes their interest in seeking without delay the realization of a regional pact in Eastern Europe that would join parties originally taken into consideration in this regard in an agreement based on engagements of non-aggression, consultation, and non-assistance to an aggressor."

The two governments also reaffirmed their faithful attachment to constructive effort which, "far from excluding the participation of any party, can be fully accomplished only through the free and sincere collaboration of all interested States."

The Franco-Russian conversations at Moscow followed an accord signed at Paris on May 2, according to which the two nations agreed to consult each other if either were faced by the threat of aggression on European borders, and to lend mutual aid in cases of unprovoked aggression. The pact is limited to conflicts which may arise in Europe.

Germany Bitter

Some bitterness was expressed in the German press over the Laval visit to Moscow. The Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* said that Soviet Russia and France had concluded "an outright alliance," and that if there was any one who had doubted the nature of this alliance, the Laval visit must have removed such doubt. The ceremonies of the Laval visit, it added, were "predominantly military, and the Moscow and Paris commentaries were equally militaristic in tone."

Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, said in a speech in England that "the possibilities of aggression by Russia upon Germany had become a geographical anachronism." He added that the Soviet leaders were too fully occupied at home with the Soviet "experiment" to desire war.

Closely modeled on the Franco-Russian mutual-aid pact was a Czechoslovak treaty signed at Prague on May 16 by Sergei Alexandrowsky, Soviet Minister, and Foreign Minister Eduard Benes.

The pact was said to be effective for five years, and to extend automatically for another five years unless denounced one year before its expiration date.

It was reported that the text of the treaty had been fully approved by Rumania and Yugoslavia, the other members of the Little Entente, which soon would conclude similar agreements with Russia. Nothing in the pact, it was stressed in the Czech press, was directed either against Germany or Poland.

Last Sunday, in the fourth general election since the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918, the vote for Czech parties showed little change.

The oppositionist National League failed to realize early hopes. A feature of the election was the success of Konrad Henlein's "Nazi" party in gaining the German opposition's vote at expense of other German parties. Indications were his party would have a majority of the seventy-odd German seats in Parliament.

Italy and Ethiopia

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, President of the League of Nations Union, attacked Premier Benito Mussolini for his Ethiopian policy, saying at London, last week, that Italy could not fairly criticize German rearmament if she ignored her own League of Nations obligations.

As if in reply to Lord Cecil, a Fascist newspaper, *La Tribuna* (Rome), said that any idea of treating Abyssinia as an equal to Italy within the League of Nations was erroneous. "Nobody dares to affirm that Ethiopia's admission to the League was not an error," it added, "but it is stated now that as Ethiopia is a member, she must be treated like the others, which, in this case, signifies on the same level."

Desiring to have her dispute with Italy settled by arbitration, Geneva Associated Press cables said that Ethiopia planned to press for the appointment of a fifth neutral arbitrator or umpire when the League Council met last Monday. Each country named two representatives to attempt conciliation under the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928.

Count Schwerin von Krosigk, German Finance Minister, said, on resuming his post at Berlin on May 16 after a long leave of absence, that there was no near prospect of any important tax reduction in Germany. In a lecture at Lessing Academy he explained that the Nazi Government would need to finance

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"great expenditures of a material nature," by which he was understood to mean expenditures for military purposes.

The first even unofficial admission on the part of Germany that she had a submarine building-program was made by Rear-Admiral Gadow, retired, now naval expert of the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in which he wrote that "250-ton submarines will be constructed by Germany." The Admiral asserted that "Germany can no longer do without this indispensable unit," which "became necessary because the Baltic countries have at least fifty submarines."

Recent reports that the Reich was engaged in the construction of submarines brought on what was called a plague of inquiries about the Reich's military, naval, and aviation plans. The Ministry of Defense was said to be rigidly adhering to its policy of declining to discuss or even listen to rumors from abroad. Official annoyance over inquiries on the Reich's defense concerns was said to be most pronounced at the Admiralty.

Viscount Rothermere, formerly Harold Sidney Harmsworth, younger brother of the late Viscount Northcliffe, and himself chief proprietor of the London *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror*, *Evening News*, and other papers, in his first speech in the House of Lords declared that there was growing up on the Continent of Europe "a military Power far superior" to England in strength for offensive purposes, and full of aggression which might at any time take a hostile attitude.

German Air-Strength

Germany now has 10,000 bombing-planes of long range and high speed, he said, and capable of carrying something approaching a ton each of high explosives. He considered this a terrible danger to England and he characterized the British Government's reported plan for 500 or 1,000 more air-planes as useless for defense.

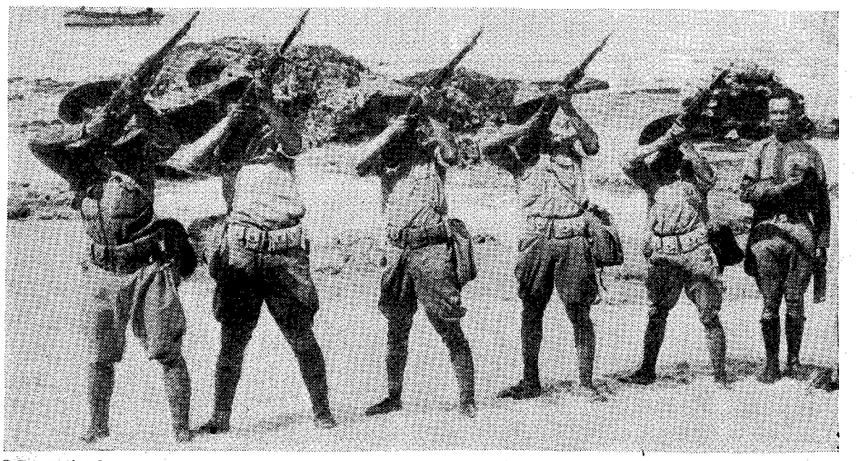
He said Britain might have to spend £100,000,000 ($487,000,000) a year on air-defense because the British must never forget that they would have to spend approximately $25 for every $5 spent by Germany. He explained that nearly all German labor was conscript labor.

The terrifying tone of Lord Rothermere's speech on the menace of Germany to England came as a surprize to those who had noted that during the past two years his sensation-loving newspapers, under orders from the publisher's office, have been lauding Chancellor Hitler to the skies as a great statesman and peace-loving man.

As a result of Germany's swift progress in developing a huge fighting air-force, wrote a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, Britain's program of air-rearmament will not merely be speeded up but will be recast completely. An original plan of completing a four-year expansion program in two has been abandoned. Instead, something like emergency production was to be started and an attempt made to build as many new planes as possible in a single year to keep pace with the Germans.

Filipinos Favor Constitution

With Women Voting for the First Time, the Ten-Year Independence Plan Is Overwhelmingly Approved in Plebiscite



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Members of the Philippine Constabulary firing a salute

Approval of the ten-year independence plan in a Constitutional plebiscite held in the Philippine Islands on May 14 was considered overwhelming as indicated by the first returns. More than a million votes were cast. An incomplete count on the day following the election gave 438,847 for the Constitution and 11,089 against it.

For the first time Filipino women had the right to vote and in some districts cast more ballots than the men. In many towns the women voted 100 per cent. Women leaders claimed that women would be able to gather the necessary 300,000 votes in a special plebiscite two years from now, which will decide whether they wish the right to vote in future elections.

Quezon Favored

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, was considered likely to be the only candidate for the Presidency at the election to be held on September 30, when the Chief Executive and Vice-President of the new ten-year Commonwealth Government are to be elected for a six-year term.

A chance that the fifty-six-year-old champion of Philippine independence might be opposed was said to lie in the possible collapse of the tentative coalition of Quezon, Senator Sergio Osmena, and former Speaker Manuel Roxas. If anything like this occurred it might open the way for the opposition party to put a candidate in the field.

While Mrs. Quezon at Manila was broadcasting appeals to the 200,000 women registered to take advantage of their first chance to vote, Mr. Quezon was on his way home from the United States after a mission to Washington. Before he left he predicted a new era in Filipino-American relations "which will surprize the great nations of the world by its accomplishment."

The Philippine Constabulary, which had taken great precautions to preserve order during the voting, began a search for alleged Communists in Laguna Province on the day following the plebiscite because three village officials and another person were shot dead in what authorities called "an outbreak of Communist terrorism" in that province.

The Manila Spanish-language newspaper *La Vanguardia* reported that twenty "Communist bandits" had been slain on May 17 in the Province. A Constabulatory detachment of twenty-five men had been pursuing the alleged Communists since the killing of the four persons in the ambuscade on the Wednesday before. The detachment was commanded by Capt. Leon Angeles, who had commanded Constabulary forces in the May 2 uprising of Sakdalistas in which sixty were killed.

The Sakdalistas opposed the Commonwealth Constitution on the ground that it would perpetuate the power of Quezon. They advocated complete independence at once.

Siam's Good Friend Japan

Fears that Siam might become a Japanese outpost have been expressed in foreign quarters at Bangkok, where, it was pointed out, business and economic ties between the two countries are being rapidly extended. Siam's imports of Japanese goods have more than doubled during the last year.

But Siamese government officials denied that Siam was getting too close to Japan, tho the average Siamese, said Bangkok correspondents, unquestionably considers Japan as Siam's "most favored nation."

Sir Josiah Crosby, the British Minister at Bangkok, was assured by Siamese authorities that Siam and Japan were close friends only geographically and they intimated that Siam was just as eager as foreigners to keep Siam independent. Siam is so situated that the British Empire wants it independent under the benevolent influence of Western nations. If it became dominated by the Japanese, it was said, British Imperial policy would have to be revised.

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Dramatic Life of "Lawrence of Arabia" Ends

As "Uncrowned King," He Freed Nomadic Tribesmen From Turkish Oppression; "We Have Lost One of the Greatest Beings of Our Time," Winston Churchill Declares

Aircraftsman T. E. Shaw, better known to the world as "Lawrence of Arabia," who led the Arab revolt against Turkey in the World War, on May 13 tragically emerged from the obscurity in which he had been living in a tree-hidden cottage on the Dorset moors.

He was riding his famous black motorcycle, one of the fastest in England, when he struck a bicycle ridden by Albert Hargreaves, fifteen years old. In keeping with his reputation, Colonel Lawrence swerved his machine to save the boy.

As a result, young Hargreaves suffered nothing more serious than shock. Colonel Lawrence's machine barely grazed him, and threw the lad from his bicycle. Hargreaves gave the alarm, and an ambulance was sent from Wool Hospital, England, where Lawrence was entered on the books as Mr. Shaw, and where, after lying unconscious for almost six days, he died on May 19. His death was considered throughout the British Empire as a national loss. As Winston Churchill put it—"in Lawrence we have lost one of the greatest beings of our time."

Name Changed to Shaw

Seeking seclusion as he had done since the War, Colonel Lawrence—he still was called that tho his name was changed to Shaw legally when he entered the Royal Air Force—retired in March after a twelve-year enlistment, and went to live in a cottage in the loneliest part of Thomas Hardy's "Wessex," without a telephone, and without even a housekeeper to cook for him.

Born in Wales, on August 15, 1888, Colonel Lawrence started out in early youth on a career of scholarly research which gave no hint of the political and military rôles he was to play later. Despite his political career during the War, he never lost his love of letters.

The profits from his book, "Revolt in the Desert," he gave, for the most part, to military charities. He had a personal income of between $1,000 and $1,500 annually, which was said to be more than he needed.

Lawrence already had won a fine reputation as a traveler, archeologist, and linguist when the War broke out in 1914. He then was an assistant in the British Museum's excavation at Carchemish, on the Euphrates. The decision of Turkey to join the Central European Powers put a stop to all archeological work.

T. E. Shaw

Wide World

"Lawrence of Arabia"

The British General Staff authorized Lawrence, in October, 1916, to attempt to raise the nomad tribes against the Turks. His success helped to change the fate of the Allies on the Palestine Front.

Turkey offered a reward of $50,000 for Lawrence, dead or alive. As Colonel Lawrence, during the War, he had virtual command of the entire Arab Army.

He was entrusted with huge sums in gold, which he distributed as he saw fit among the Arab chieftains who fought his battles. By his efforts, living and acting as an Arab himself, the Turks were ousted from the desert, and the lines were laid for the formation of an independent Arabia. It was one of the great personal achievements of the War.

Disillusioned by War

Yet he emerged from the conflict thoroughly disillusioned and embittered. The promises which he had been authorized to make to the Arab chieftains were not fulfilled at the Versailles Peace Conference.

He changed his name because "Colonel Lawrence" could not be allowed to enlist as a private, he once told the United Press, and so Col. T. E. Lawrence, "Uncrowned King of Arabia," became Aircraftsman T. E. Shaw. He served in England, and in India, but refused promotion.

Besides his book, "Revolt in the Desert," he made a prose translation of the Odyssey, in spite of the fact that he had had twenty-seven predecessors at the same job. He contended that the "shattered Iliad was still a masterpiece, but that the Odyssey, by its ease and interest, remained the oldest book worth reading for its story, and the first novel of Europe."

According to his friend, Robert Graves, who wrote "Lawrence and the Arabian Adventure" (Doubleday, Doran & Company), he was not English, but Irish, Hebridean, Spanish, and Norse. Mixed blood meant for Lawrence a natural gift for learning foreign languages.

Great Physical Strength

In his personal sketch, Mr. Graves set Lawrence forth as of short stature—five feet, five and one-half inches—with a body long in proportion to his length. His hair was described as fair, not blond, and rather fine. His complexion was given as fair, and Mr. Graves said he could go unshaven longer than most men without showing it.

The upper part of Shaw's face was said to have been kindly, almost maternal, but the lower part severe, almost cruel. In his best days he possessed great physical strength, and had been seen to raise up a rifle at arm's length, holding it by the barrel end, until it was parallel with the ground.

In Arabia, he won the respect of the desert fighters by his feats of strength, and agility, as much as by his other qualities. The pass-test of the highest order of fighters was the feat of springing off a trotting camel, and leaping on again with one hand on the saddle, and a rifle in the other. Lawrence passed that test.

Europe Misses Pilsudski

Joseph Pilsudski, modern Poland's creator and First Citizen, who died on May 12, was not only deeply mourned by his own people, but, also, his death was deplored by other European nations as coming in days of question and uncertainty.

Few diplomats, it was said at London, believed that Poland would be able to continue balancing the friendships of Germany and France.

At Paris, however, Marshal Pilsudski's death, it was thought, might incline Poland toward support of the French-Italian bloc in European politics. It was argued, also, that Pilsudski had had a personal hatred for Russia, and that there might be a lessening of bitterness now.

Stranger things might happen, wrote a European correspondent of the New York *Times*, than that Poland should become the intermediary in reconciling European antagonisms. She stands at the crossroads of Europe, and her power grows steadily.

Pilsudski's aim was friendship without entanglements, this observer recalled, and the Marshal "left his policy behind him as a national legacy." Poland's friendship was said to be in great demand in Europe, and in troublous times it might turn the tide for one side or the other.

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CURRENT OPINION

Secretary Morgenthau's Declaration That Dollar Is Sound Evokes Criticism and Defense; Banking Bill's Utility Splits Press; Italo-Ethiopian Imbroglio Viewed Here and Abroad

NATIONAL

Money Matters: *Uncle Sam's* money matters occupied much news and editorial space last week.

A major part of the discussion revolved around the radio address of Secretary of

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Personality Plus

—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in which he declared that the dollar is sound, and that the United States, while willing to cooperate in stabilizing international exchange, will not take the lead.

Another debate was over the Administration's Omnibus Banking Bill, providing for more rigid control of banking through the Federal Reserve System. The Patman bonus plan, involving estimated expenditure of $2,200,000,000, also figures in the discussion, together with the AAA wheat-referendum on May 25, to determine whether the production adjustment program should be continued for four years.

Attacking Secretary Morgenthau's speech, Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, declared that abandonment of the gold standard "was unnecessary and disastrous, and we have not begun to pay the full consequences of the step taken at that time."

"Disappointing" to the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.), the address was characterized by the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) as "very plainly a political document," while the Denver *Post* (Ind.) found that the only conclusion that could be drawn was that "the Administration either has no monetary policy, or the head of the Treasury doesn't know any more about it than anybody else does."

Secretary Morgenthau "represents the Treasury as playing a purely defensive monetary game," in the opinion of the Butte *Montana Standard* (Ind.-Dem.). "He divulges no constructive purpose, gives business no hope for early stabilization."

Stating that the Secretary "dealt in generalities," the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.) added that "the nation is as much in the dark now about the future of the dollar as it was before."

Also hostile, the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) said that " a majority of economists would agree that no currency whose future is uncertain, and which may be devalued, can be considered sound."

Another Pacific Coast paper, the San Francisco *News* (Ind.), argued that Secretary Morgenthau's "narrow nationalistic interpretation of the foreign-trade situation indicates he has only a superficial conception of the real problems which must be solved if we are to have recovery. His promise of a sound dollar does not ring true."

"Few things illustrate more forcefully the complacency with which the New Deal faces its problems and dilemmas," wrote David Lawrence, Washington commentator, than the way Secretary Morgenthau discussed "the soundness of the American dollar without making the slightest reference to inflation or Treasury deficits."

But if criticisms were severe, praise of the speech was generous. Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that it "pointed in the direction toward which the world can look for further general improvement of its affairs."

The speech "is like a beacon in the inky darkness of international economic relations," said *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.).

"His position is sound, and will be supported by the American people," asserted the Shreveport *Times* (Dem.), an opinion with which the Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News* (Ind.) agreed.

Optimistically, the Dallas *Morning News* (Ind.) believed that the statement "will be accepted by foreign Powers as basis for settlement of the problem of monetary stabilization."

To the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind.-Rep.) it was "an able address," while the Lincoln (Neb.) *Star* (Ind.-Dem.) said that "Secretary Morgenthau is down in grim realities when he insists *Uncle Sam* can not go it alone in attempting to stabilize the dollar."

His address was a declaration, said the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), "that there will be no more wandering, if it is within his power and that of the President to prevent it."

In view of the attitude of the British Government on stabilization, added the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "the Washington Administration now takes a position about as advanced as it could be reasonably expected to."

Quoting Mr. Morgenthau's statement that if the world can achieve practical exchange stabilization, an international agreement may very well come about "almost of its own accord," the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) remarked that "the conciliatory nature of his speech would appear to be a step in that desirable direction."

London received the address coolly. There, stabilization appeared to have been brought no closer, altho *The Times* said that Mr. Morgenthau "has advanced the cause of monetary stabilization just a little."

But "it leaves us no wiser than before," in the words of *The Financial Times*. "Stabilization requires cooperation," remarked *The Morning Post*, "and cooperation is something which never seems to come easily to the United States."

Generally speaking, the Administration's Omnibus Banking Bill, which would modify the status of the Federal Reserve System, is not acceptable to bankers. But the editors of the nation are not uniformly critical.

Through this bill, said the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "the stage is set for inflation currency, either in this Administration or in future Administrations, whether or not any intention actually exists to bill an inflation act."

A typical comment favorable to the bill was that of the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), which said: "The country's economic destiny! Your economic welfare! The living standards of your fellow citizens! Who is to determine them? The international bankers—or your own Government, responsible to you?"

Wheat-Referendum: As for the AAA wheat-referendum, to be held in thirty-seven States, editorial opinion is that the proposition to continue the production adjustment program for four years will be overwhelmingly indorsed.

In the Days of Inflation

—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram

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"Few votes more important to this section," said the Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune* (Ind.) "have been held than that of May 25," and the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette* (Ind.) predicted that "the referendum will be almost 100 per cent. favorable."

Kansas farmers, added the Topeka *State Journal* (Ind.-Rep.) "may be expected to continue the AAA wheat-adjustment program. They may still have their doubts about it, as many do.

"But after five years of depression, climaxed by last year's experiences, it is too much to expect men to discontinue the Federal pay-checks."

Similarly, the Billings (Mont.) *Gazette* (Ind.) remarked that asking farmers who have received Federal checks "if they favor continuing the bountiful AAA is like asking ducks if they favor keeping the water in the lakes."

In the opinion of the Oklahoma City *News* (Ind.) "it is better that the farmer be a part of a Federal regimentation program which guarantees him a little something for his efforts than risk his lot on a speculative market where good crops are plowed under by artificially depressed prices."

According to the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.) the farmer "feels rightly that he is entitled to benefits from the AAA as long as the industrial regions receive indirect alms from Washington through the existence of the tariff."

To the Wichita (Kan.) *Eagle* (Ind.) "the wheat referendum not only will help to shape Congressional opinion on the pending AAA amendments, but will have weight in the framing of political platforms in 1936."

Furthermore, "this referendum will be, by long odds, the most influential of all votes taken in the program of self-determination for agriculture."

FOREIGN

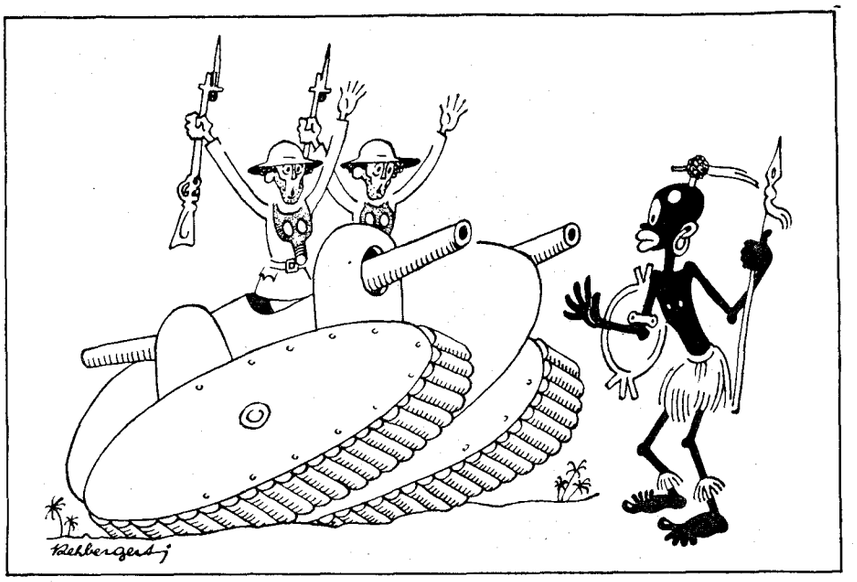
Historic Parallel: History repeats itself in the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio. Or at least editorial writers see a parallel. Four years ago it was overpopulated Japan and Manchuria.

Nippon warns Europe to keep hands off. Britain, France, even Italy, twitched with alarm. Observers saw complications for a new flare-up. Japan announced its withdrawal from the League.

Almost all of this has happened, or threatens to happen, in the current dispute. That's why the last independent African nation—the last large unexploited region—holds a fiercely-burning news-spotlight.

In America, much of the press takes Mussolini sharply to task for his policy. Sympathy is deep for Haile Selassie's 10,000,000 dusky subjects, who dwell in an antique social order, locked up in an area thrice the size of Italy.

Editorial speculation is rife on what may happen. Britain and France, some newspapers depose, hold the key. Neither of those nations, it appears, would relish the danger of Hitler's annexation of Austria while Italy's forces are in Africa.



Italy and Ethiopia

"Help! The Savages Are Attacking Us"

—Nebelspalter *(Zurich)*

This view is succinctly echoed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which said that "any solid front against Germany by Great Britain, France and Italy is threatened if Mussolini runs amuck. . . . Hitler would be told to abide by the Versailles Treaty, while Italy would violate its treaty to protect the sovereignty of the African kingdom."

In fact, if Il Duce "should get tied up in the jungles of Equatorial Africa, Hitler might persuade Austria that Germany is the better protector," warned the Newark *Evening News*. "France does not doubt he would make hay while the sun shines."

Diversion of Italian troops to Africa, the Boston *Daily Globe* agreed, would give a "prospective golden opportunity" to Hitler, a disturbing prospect which makes the "alarm of the French and British" genuine.

Other editorials discussed reports that both France and Britain had acquiesced in Italy's aims in Ethiopia; then, realizing the implications, cooled.

For example, the Washington *Evening Star* stressed that "Britain . . . has definite misgivings about it." Reminding Rome of the Anglo-Franco-Italian Pact of 1906, guaranteeing Ethiopia's independence, London, this newspaper added, fears that "an attack on the Abyssinians might produce an antiwhite reaction throughout Africa."

The progress of peace efforts intrigued some newspapers. The Ethiopian diplomats, asserted the Providence *Journal*, "regard the border controversy as a 'very simple dispute.'" In this connection, the rôle the League is playing was the subject of avid discussion.

Undoubtedly, thought the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "both France and Britain are afraid of further weakening of the already wabbly League."

The Atlanta *Constitution* recalled how Japan and Germany had given up their Geneva seats to accomplish their ends. "So why," it asked, "can not Italy give up the League membership temporarily" to settle the question its own way.

With an eye to the hydra-faced aspect of European politics, the Detroit *Free Press* ventured the opinion that "Mussolini never intended to push matters in Abyssinia, and was making gestures . . . to provide an excuse for mobilization."

The New York *Herald Tribune* resounded to this view-point. It raised the possibility that Il Duce "is so much in trouble at home that he has to create the diversion of extensive mobilization."

Emphasizing the danger "of war when the rainy season ends next September," the Hartford *Courant* said: "If the diplomatists are to save the situation, they will have to work quickly, and with exceeding skill."

Perhaps Premier Mussolini's official view was expressed by the authoritative *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), which stated that Ethiopia's "incapacity to comprehend . . . the elementary views of civilization" made it necessary to impose upon it an organization which will prevent it from menacing European colonies.

La Tribuna (Rome) declared: "Italy is duty bound to be strong in East Africa," and ridiculed "the hint of Anglo-French intervention" as "the deplorable aftermath of bureaucratic fatuity."

A large section of British opinion was reflected in *The Daily Mail's* statement that "that there is risk of war in Abyssinia can not be denied. . . . It will be better for civilization when the chaotic conditions existing to-day in Ethiopia are eliminated."

In Germany the *Kölnische* (Cologne) *Zeitung* commented: "As it is neither to be expected that the British would abandon the Nile source, nor the French renounce the hinterland of Jibuti . . . Italy would gain by a dangerous war nothing but the south Abyssinian steppe . . . the real winner would be Britain."

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Donald A. Hobart heads the American Veterans Association, which, unlike other well-known ex-service groups, is opposed to the bonus. He is forty, scholarly, somewhat professorial looking, and has come to public notice recently in Washington, D. C., during the bonus-bill battle.

Commander Hobart has used both a vigorous tongue and pen in the campaign of his organization to prevent payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Born in Brookline, Massachusetts, the antibonus leader saw service in the World War with the 102d Machine Gun Battalion in many important engagements.

Maj. John A. Warner, pleasant-mannered, well-groomed, son-in-law of Alfred E. Smith, becomes New York State's official *Sherlock Holmes* in the creation of the new "Scotland Yard" division of the State Police force which he heads.

© Bachrach

Superintendent of Police Warner is forty-seven, studied at Harvard, where his interest in drama resulted in several productions for the Hasty Pudding Club. An accomplished pianist, he once thought of going on the concert-stage.

A member of the New York National Guard cavalry, Major Warner was one of the first three State Troopers when the organization was formed in 1917. Governor Smith, in 1923, named him Superintendent. He married Emily Smith in 1926.

Frederic G. Carnochan, African explorer and ethnologist, believes he is the only white man ever to have gained the confidence of the Snake People, highest of the secret societies in Tanganyika Territory. This he accomplished by going alone among them. For his courage he won initiation into their mysteries.

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Back after another nine-month jaunt on the "Dark Continent," Mr. Carnochan has spent fifteen years studying Tanganyika's natives. He knows thirteen dialects, learns two or more upon each visit.

A graduate of Harvard, he explores through independent means, turning over all of his data and reports to Harvard's Peabody Museum. His specialty is studying ethnology of the strange tribes, stressing the secret societies.

Mr. Carnochan, whose home is New York City, finds American life dull, says the sooner he is in Africa, the better.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Claude Shafer, drawing political and national cartoons for the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, wishes that all his work would be done as pictured above.

Shafer, born on a farm in Washington County, Ohio, has created the cartoon characters, *Old Man Grump*, *Dopey Dan*, *Jasper*, *Tillie Tinkle*, and *The Doodlebugs*. He worked on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Scripps-Howard papers, the George Matthew Adams Syndicate, then was graduated to his new position as editorial cartoonist on *The Times-Star*.

His aversion is the goof who says: "Is that all you do, one cartoon a day? What a snap!"

He has no children, but a charming wife shares with enthusiasm his diversions.

Among these are singing in the church choir, rare books, dogs, fishing, travel, and the collecting of old Chinese snuff-bottles.

William Woodward, New York banker who owns Omaha, leading horse of 1935, has had a life-long ambition to saddle an English Derby winner. He was born in the Metropolis, in 1876, and succeeded an uncle as President of the Hanover National Bank, which his ancestors had established.

Acme

He is Honorary Chairman of the Board of the merged Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. Once he was secretary to Joseph H. Choate when the latter was Ambassador to Great Britain.

Capt. René Pugnet, skipper of the world's largest ship, the *Normandie*, which departs next week on her maiden voyage to New York, was born on that dread ship-sailing day of old—Friday, the thirteenth. Husky, dreamy-eyed, the French Line's Commodore, born in 1881, at the village of Brantome, Southwestern France, is the first sailor of a family of diplomats, scientists, artists.

Acme

A great-nephew of Bartholdi—he likes to call the Statue of Liberty his "cousin"—Captain Pugnet is a painter, inventor, pistol-expert, boxer, fencer, air-pilot. His cabin is full of his artistic handiwork, which includes a piano. He is an inveterate reader of mystery stories, rises at 6 A.M. When in France, he lives with his wife and daughter, Marie-Louise, who is a concert-pianiste.

David Arnold Croll, "official father" of the Dionne quintuplets, is Canada's outstanding Alger boy, at thirty-five the first Jew to hold a Cabinet Minister's portfolio in the Dominion's history. Father of three daughters, Mr. Croll was born in the ghetto of Czarist Moscow, and was taken to Canada at four.

© International

He sold newspapers in Windsor, shined shoes, learned English. A law course came next. Soon after its completion came election as Mayor of Windsor at thirty. A reputation in municipal affairs won him election to Ontario's Parliament.

Appointed Minister of Public Welfare and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Mr. Croll introduced the statute which made King George V the ward of the five bouncing little girls. He often visits the Dafoe Hospital to see the "quins."

What's the Name, Please?

Giegengack—Public Printer, Washington—*gee'* (not *jee*) *gen* (not *jen*) *gack* (not *jack*).

Barthelmess—movie actor—*thel*, not *tell*: *bar'thel-mess.*

Colbert — movie actress — she's French: hence, *cole-bear*, not *col'burt.*

Dvorak — movie actress — "called everything from *Balzac* to *Bicklesrock*; properly *vor'shack.*"

Lubitsch—movie director—naturally, *loo'bitsch.*

Mancuso—New York judge—not *man-cue'so*, but *mon-koo'zo.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Supreme Court Advised to Hire Press-Agent; Massachusetts' "Ambassador" to Washington Starts Cities and Counties Thinking; Story Behind the Roper "Situation"

The engagement of Elliott Thurston, able Washington correspondent, as public-relations counsel for the Federal Reserve Board, a quasi-judicial agency, brought a volley of editorial gibes. Many a newspaper suggested that the enlargement of the publicity corps for the Federal Government, if carried out to its logical extremes, would end up with a press-agent for the Supreme Court of the United States. Now it develops that there is a movement afoot in the press-galleries to persuade the Supreme Court to take on a newspaper man.

* * *

The system by which the court of last resort makes its opinions available to the press is archaic, in the eyes of the working newspaper men. Altho the decisions are printed in advance of their announcement, the printed copies are scarce.

Apparently this is a result of the extraordinary precautions all around to prevent advance "leaks." All available copies are accounted for. Only about one in every ten newspaper men in the Congressional Galleries is able to get a printed copy.

It puts the court-reporters to tremendous inconvenience. Those who can not spare the time to sit down and copy at length from the few copies in circulation in the press-galleries proper are compelled to write their dispatches on the snatches they are able to pick up from others, or from the oral reading in the court-room. The present court-room is so small that only a limited number of reporters are admitted.

* * *

Some of the glaring errors in Supreme-Court reporting are attributed to these limited facilities for the press. It is primarily to simplify the reporting of decisions in these days when the New Deal is running the gantlet of the Supreme Court that some of the newspaper men are suggesting that the Justices, in the interest of accuracy and order, should designate an official press-contact man who knows the problems of the correspondents, and could be responsible for their accommodation in the Court.

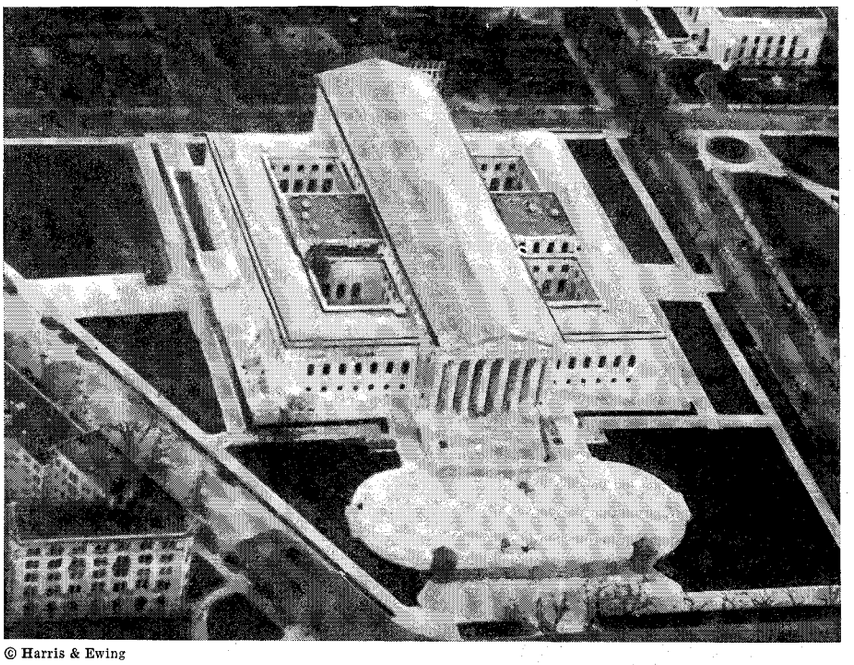
One of the ablest newspaper correspondents is being suggested for that post.

* * *

Another departure from the old order in the capital is signalized by the arrival on the scene of an official "ambassador" to the New Deal from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. For the purpose of looking out for the Bay State in the distribution of Federal funds and favors, John P. Brennan, former State Senator, has established himself in an "embassy," or office, in the Mayflower Hotel. He was sent to Washington by Governor Curley, with the backing of the Massachusetts General Court.

Several other States are expected to follow suit.

With Members of Congress protesting their inability to keep track of all these vital matters while Congress is in session, the practise is growing apace. Several cities and counties have appointed and set up in Washington regular agents to be as close as possible to the counter where the big fund will be passed out.



© Harris & Ewing

The new Supreme Court Building in Washington. Next month the Justices and their staffs will begin moving in gradually, and on the first Monday in October the Building will open officially. No dedication exercises are planned

The representative for Buffalo is Charles Bennett Smith, former Representative and present budget-director for the city. Mayor LaGuardia is said to be considering something of the sort for New York City.

* * *

In order to get the whole $4,880,000,000 works-relief fund into circulation in the year and a half projected, the New Deal, it has been figured, will have to move the money out of the Treasury at the rate of approximately $3,253,000,000 a year; $270,000,000 a month, $63,000,000 a week.

The sending of local representatives to look out for the interest of States and subdivisions in the distribution of the money follows the encouragement the Federal Government gave these States and subdivisions to put their laws in shape to swing such financial aid.

States once too proud to go to the Federal Government for help are joining the march on Washington on the theory that they will be taxed for their share of the cost in any event, and, therefore, had better be on hand, while the getting is good, to get what benefits are to be derived.

* * *

The real story of the "situation" between the President and Secretary Roper's Business Advisory Council is that so many of these advisory and study groups are being created constantly in Washington that most of them are forgotten after the day of their original announcement.

President Roosevelt, it is understood, was only vaguely aware of the kind of a council Mr. Roper was appointing when he brought the fifty-two business men to Washington. There could be no harm in having such a group around, and their names gave a substantial touch of business representation on the New Deal roster.

It was when the Chamber of Commerce of the United States began pouring broadsides into the White House that Averell Harriman happened to remember that, whatever its dissents otherwise, the Roper Board had substantially indorsed the President's position on the NRA.

It was Mr. Harriman who arranged the pilgrimage to the White House to offset the effect of the Chamber of Commerce attack. It had the added effect, however, of giving the Roper Board a chance to air its grievances at the fact that no one high up in the Administration seemed to be sufficiently interested in their reports to read them or make them public.

Mr. Roosevelt, when apprized of their protest, put it up to their leader to say whether the business men were here to advise constructively, or to criticize destructively. When assured that they wanted to help, the famed Roosevelt strategy came into play to produce the compromise by which the council's reports—some of them adverse at the time—would be made public after the President and his lieutenants had been consulted, and been given a chance to correct any misapprehensions.

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The Dionnes and How They Grew

Wide World

Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, who brought the quintuplets into the world and watches over them

Next week will be observed throughout the Province of Ontario, Canada, as "Adopt-a-Child Week." The inspiration comes from the little town of Callander, where the world's most famous babies, the Dionne quintuplets, will pass their first birthday on Tuesday (May 28).

They approached the big day in good health. Yvonne, the sturdiest, weighed seventeen pounds, three ounces. She had two teeth, as did Annette, seventeen pounds, two ounces, and Emelie, fifteen pounds, eight and a half ounces. Cecile, sixteen pounds, fourteen ounces, and Marie, fourteen pounds, nine ounces, each had one.

In the farmhouse across from the Dafoe Hospital, where the "special wards of His Majesty the King" are flourishing, the rest of the family prepared to share the reflected attention.

Elzire Dionne, the mother, was twenty-six years old early this month. Oliva Dionne, the father, is thirty-one. Ernest, oldest of the other five Dionne children, is eight and a half, Rose, seven, Therese, six, Daniel, four, and Pauline will be two next month. One child, Leo, died a month after his birth in October, 1930.

In addition to the 1,500 articles of all sorts which have been showered upon them, the babies' estate now totals $175,000, derived from commercial contracts.

Keystone

Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne, famous parents, when they made their first stage appearance

Keystone

The Dionne quintuplets and their father, taken two days after their birth in a farmhouse at Callander, Ontario, when the heaviest one of the infants weighed only three pounds, four ounces

© Pictorial Review from International

The five elder Dionne children: Front row, left to right, *Rose, seven, Daniel, four, Therese, six;* back row, *Pauline, two, Ernest, eight and a half. Their mother is twenty-six years old*

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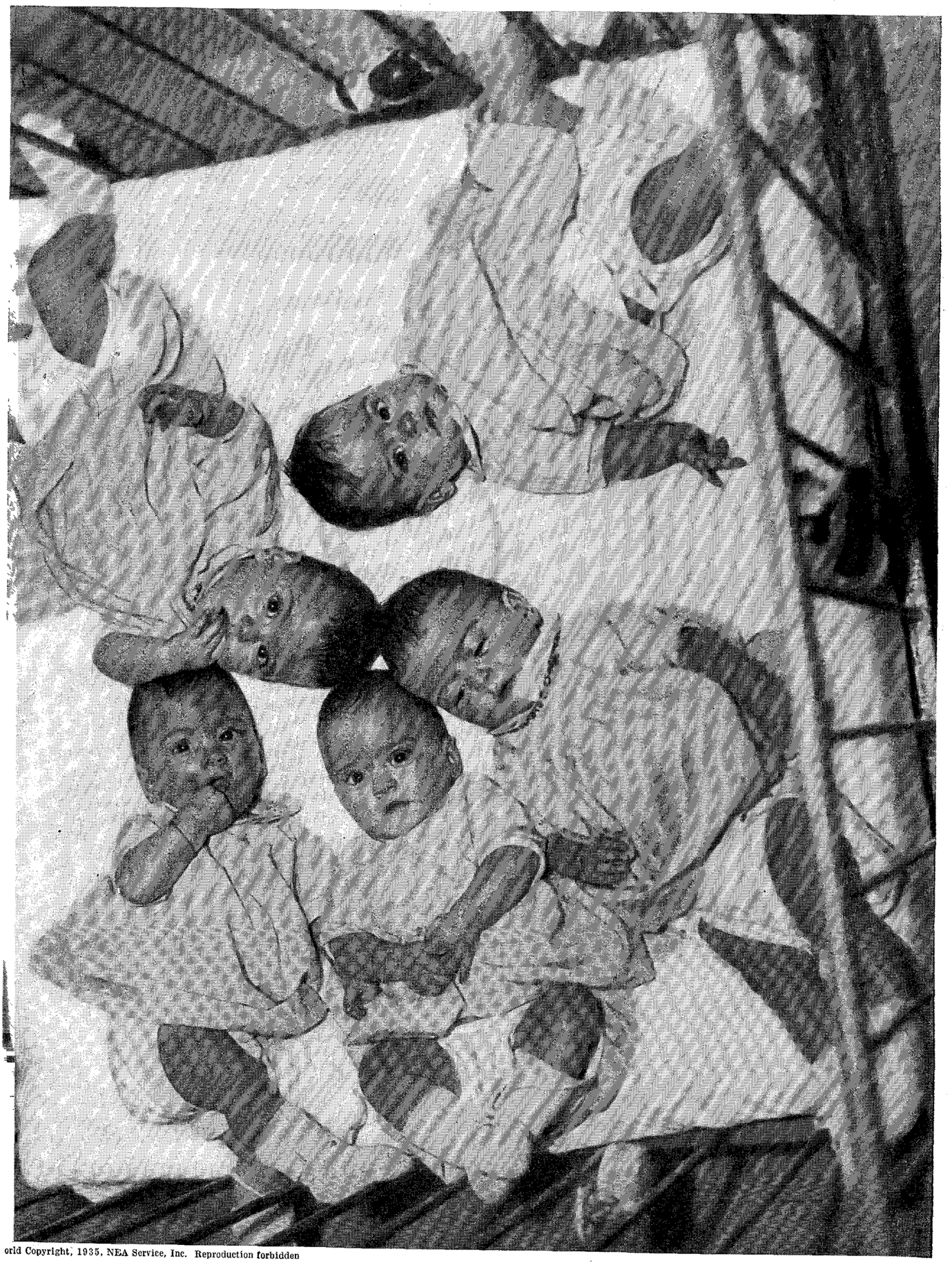

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The Misses Dionne hold an informal reception on the occasion of their most recent photograph, taken last month. Soon, on May 28, they'll have their first birthday party. Beginning at the lower left and going counter-clockwise, they are: Marie, Cecile, Yvonne, Annette, and Emelie

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Prodding Earth's Deeps for Oil

Petroleum Producers of Future Expect to Find Greatest Supplies at Twelve-to-Fourteen Thousand Feet, for Engineers Have Shown How Drilling Can Be Done

In 1926, R. H. Garrison, oil-man, read a paper on "The Deepest Well in the World" before the American Petroleum Institute in Los Angeles. Mr. Garrison's well was Miley Athens No. 6, in the Athens-Rosecrans Field in Los Angeles County, California, which had just been completed as a successful producer at 7,591 feet.

An oil-well only a mile and a half deep to day is fairly common. In certain fields, such as the Kettleman Hills, in California, every well is deeper than the record well of 1926.

The deepest producing oil-well is the Denver Producing and Refining Company's A-Dah-Noe No. 1, in Caddo County, Oklahoma. It is 11,230 feet deep, and is yielding 400 to 500 barrels of oil weekly.

Another deep producer is the Shell Petroleum Company's Jarnigin No. 1, at Roanoke, Louisiana, which blew out last February at a depth of 10,001 feet.

The deepest hole in the world, however, is neither of these, but the Gulf Production Company's McElroy No. 103, in Upton County, West Texas. This well was begun on March 21, 1933, and still is going down. By the middle of April drilling had progressed to 12,385 feet.

Record Casing Placed

A few months ago, a string of casing was lowered into this well, to a depth of 10,301 feet, and cemented in place with 1,000 sacks of cement. This was the longest casing ever placed in a single well. It was 7⅝ inches in diameter, contained 342 joints, and weighed 175 tons.

John Franklin Dodge, professor of petroleum engineering at the University of Southern California, recently reported in *World Petroleum* that there are at least thirteen oil-wells deeper than 10,000 feet. All are in the United States, with two exceptions: one, the Jardine No. 35, property of the Penn-Mix Fuel Company, is at Alamo, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and is unproductive at 10,585 feet.

The other is in Rumania, near Ploesti, owned by the Creditul Minier. Its name is Chitorani No. 1; its depth 11,167 feet. It is unproductive.

None of these very deep wells were begun with the intention of drilling so far. In most cases, failure to strike productive sands led to continued drilling. Another curious thing is that the majority of them are unproductive.

Nevertheless, declared Professor Dodge, the oil-fields of the future probably lie under those of to-day, and these wells have demonstrated the kind of engineering technique needed to go down after them.

Speaking authoritatively for California fields, he said: "It is not fantastic to state that the reserves in sight may easily be doubled by drilling to 12,500 feet, and no unusual mechanical difficulties are to be expected that can not be solved by skilful use of techniques now available."

Unfortunately, deep drilling costs more, and this is the factor which will likely determine how much deep-drilling is undertaken in the future. Oil-men confidently expect a rise in price of oil in the next few years, as the lush flow of comparatively shallow fields becomes exhausted.

Professor Dodge estimated the cost of a well-planned 10,000-foot well at from $300,000 to $350,000, not counting the necessary supplementary expenses, such as road-building, tanks, and pipe-lines.

With oil at present prices, 600,000 to 750,000 barrels of crude oil would have to be recovered during the first three years of the well's life to pay operating-costs and oil-royalties, and return its development cost and 6 per cent. on the investment.

A good part of the success of drillers in reaching great depths is due to three recent major advances: improved tensile strength of drill-pipe, hard-surfacing for drill-bits, and chemical control of the drilling-mud.

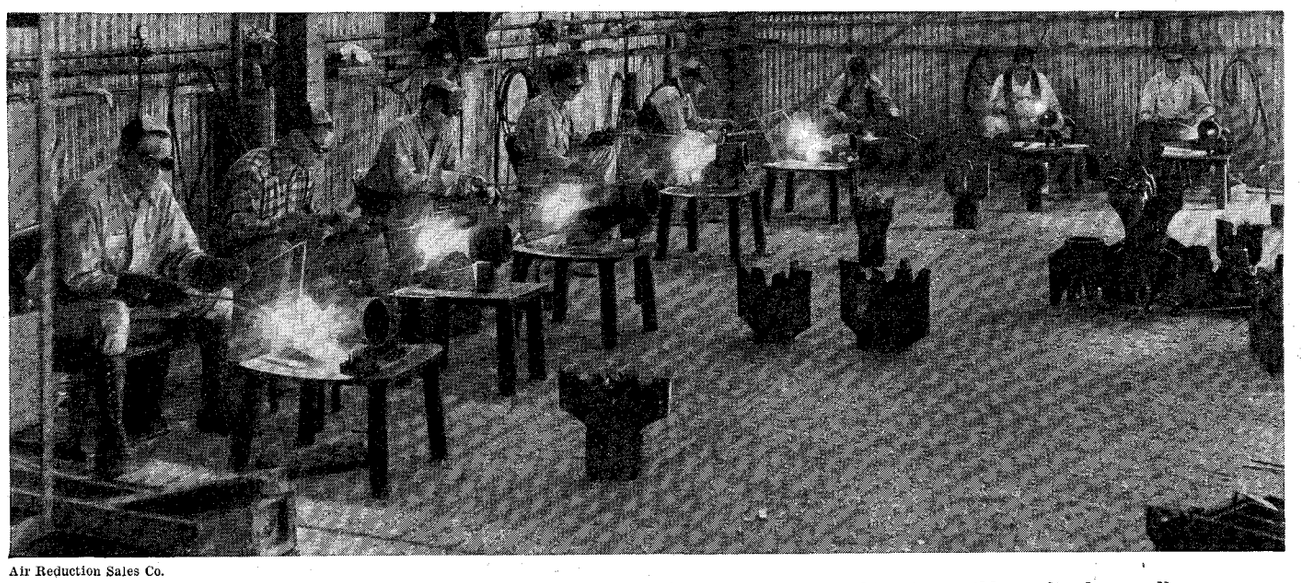
Deep wells are drilled by the hydraulic-rotary system. The bit, or point, usually shaped somewhat like a fish-tail, is screwed on the end of a long string of drill-pipe, reaching from the bottom of the well to the top. At its upper end is a *kelly*—a rod of square section, thirty to fifty feet long. This passes through a square hole in a sort of horizontal gear-wheel, which turns it like an auger. The *kelly* is able to slip down as the bit bores into the earth. From time to time a new section of drill-pipe is inserted to piece out the line.

Water Necessary

Through the hollow tube of the drill-pipe goes water, pumped under high pressure, heavily mud-laden. This gelatinous mixture is jetted out with great force through apertures near the end of the bit. It picks up the cuttings from the bottom of the hole, and brings them to the top.

In very deep wells the viscosity of the mud must be carefully controlled by chemical means to prevent setting or clogging. Control of the drilling-mud is one of the recent triumphs of oil-well engineering.

Another problem in deep drilling is the continual dulling of the bit. When the bit no longer will drill it must be hauled out and resharpened: a time-consuming job, therefore expensive. In the last few years, methods have been devised by which the points of the bits are "hard-surfaced" with teeth of artificial material nearly as hard as diamond, welded to the bit-metal with a kind of "solder" which is harder than the finest steel.



Air Reduction Sales Co.

Welding-torches applying hard-facing material to oil-well drilling-bits, thus making it possible to dig deep wells

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Surveying the Week's Science News

Eyes for Stars

With the huge revolving dome of the new McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas safely in position atop Mt. Locke, near Ft. Davis, Texas, attention of astronomers is turned toward Cleveland, where an eighty-two-inch cake of glass is undergoing the careful, tedious operation of grinding and polishing which will fashion it into a telescope mirror.

Dr. Otto Struve, great-grandson of Russia's most famous astronomer, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, said last week that the new telescope, which, for a time, will be the world's second largest, may be in use within a year.

Doctor Struve, Director of the University of Chicago's Yerkes Observatory, at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, also will direct the new observatory, under a cooperative agreement between the two universities. Yerkes owns the world's largest refracting telescope, forty inches in diameter.

Meanwhile, astronomers of Mt. Wilson Observatory, near Pasadena, California, are breathing with relief. The mirror of the 100-inch telescope, world's largest reflector, is in use again, after a delicate operation to cover its surface with a thin, bright, permanent coat of aluminum by the new process invented by Dr. John D. Strong, stocky young Research Fellow in Astrophysics at the California Institute of Technology.

Previously, the mirror was coated with silver, which had to be replaced at frequent intervals. The new coating, in addition to being permanent, will make the telescope a better light-catching instrument: aluminum reflects ultra-violet light, silver does not.

* * *

Death: Tho he had been totally blind since 1932, astronomy lost heavily through the death, at sixty-eight, of Dr. Edwin Brant Frost, Director-Emeritus of Yerkes Observatory. He had been connected with the observatory since 1898; was noted for his studies of sun-spots and solar radiation, the motions of stars in the line of sight. A tiny planet with an orbit between Mars and Jupiter, the asteroid *Frostia*, discovered by him, will bear his name as long as astronomy lasts.

* * *

The Doctors' World

Miracle: Five-year-old Audrey Brown, just operated upon for double mastoiditis at Owen Sound, Ontario, lay white and still. Her heart had stopped. She was not breathing. To all appearances she was dead. Dr. A. F. Laird, Owen Sound physician, examined her. Into his mind flashed recollection of a similar case he had read about, in which life had been restored by injection of adrenalin into the heart.

Hurriedly he injected nine drops. Audrey gasped; drew breath. The physician and nurses commenced well-known resuscitation methods; the child was revived. "Greatest thrill of my entire medical career," confided Doctor Laird.

* * *

Plastic Surgery and "G Men": Remaking faces for appearance's sake has been a growing industry since the War; many a heartache has been eliminated by the surgeon's skill in reducing lumpy noses, removing scars and birthmarks.

But let the surgeon beware of changing the appearance of criminals to make identification difficult. The "G Men"—operatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—will show no mercy in such cases.

The outstanding instance of plastic surgery to prevent ready identification was that of the late John Dillinger. Fortunately for the law, the attempt failed.

Federal agents recognized him, and brought his career abruptly to an end at Chicago on July 22, 1934. Dillinger had had his face altered, and his finger-prints changed.

In *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, remarked contemptuously a fortnight ago that despite the changes, operatives found remaining in the altered finger-print patterns 300 characteristics by which Dillinger's identity could have been established.

He warned surgeons, nevertheless, against performing finger-print operations. No reputable citizen would want such an operation. "It is apparent, therefore, that any practitioner who undertakes to alter finger-print patterns is lending himself to an attempt to defeat justice, and violating the high ethical standards of the profession."

Changing faces is a somewhat different matter: there are many cases where it is of great value to non-criminals. But no surgeon should change a face without preliminary investigation as to the motives of his client.

Warned Mr. Hoover: "In any case falling within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it promises full . . . investigation with the view to prosecution of irresponsible practitioners who have assisted in altering the appearance of patients whose fugitive status is apparent."

* * *

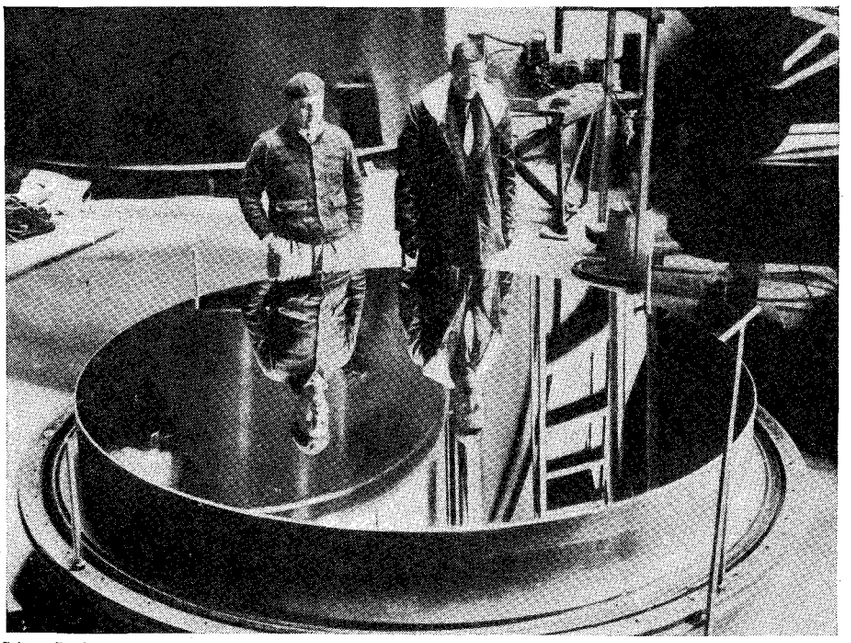
Rising Tide: Chronic diseases are growing at such a rate that America may become a nation of invalids. Progress of the last thirty years in checking contagious diseases and other ailments permits longer, but not stronger, life. More than half of the hospital-beds in the United States today are occupied by sufferers from chronic mental or physical disease.

So reported Dr. Sigismund Schulz Goldwater, New York City Commissioner of Hospitals, in *The Modern Hospital*.

Chronic diseases include heart-disease, diseases of the nervous system, tuberculosis, rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys, glandular disturbances, drug-addiction, joint-diseases, diabetes, and cancer. Middle-aged and elderly persons are not the only sufferers; many children are victims.

The most troublesome and costly of all is mental disease. Hospitals of the United

(Continued on page 35)



Science Service

Dr. John D. Strong, **left,** *and Dr. Enrique Gaviola inspecting the 100-inch mirror, coated with aluminum instead of the customary silver, for the Mt. Wilson Observatory's telescope*

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Methodist Group Attacks New Deal Policies

Arms-Stand of the President Should Not Receive Church Support, Says Report of the New York East Conference; Censures Employers Who Evade Section 7-A of NIRA

The severest censure of the New Deal by a religious organization has come from a group of Methodists.

Known as one of the most radically inclined units of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the New York East Conference reported that the New Deal has failed to achieve a planned economy adequate to cure the depression. "Nothing less than the ultimate establishment of a cooperative Christian Commonwealth," said a joint committee of clergy and laymen, "can satisfy a genuine follower of Jesus Christ."

The Conference also assailed the arms-policies of the President, saying that they should not receive "the sanction and support of the Church," and voted, by an overwhelming majority, to refuse to sanction or participate in any future war, either as combatants, munitions-workers or investors.

In this respect it outstripped the New York Conference, which rejected a resolution condemning war as a sin, and adopted a compromise formula pledging the Conference to strive for peace.

Criticism Considered Strongest

Represented in the New York East Conference are 162 churches scattered through Brooklyn, where the sessions were held; Queens, Long Island, Western Gonnecticut, and a small part of Manhattan, and the Bronx. Its criticisms of the Roosevelt Administration were generally held the strongest brought against the Administration by any church group. Summing up the Administration's record, the report of the Social Service Committee said:

"Two years of the New Deal have not fulfilled the high-sounding prophecies of the economic temple-cleansers.

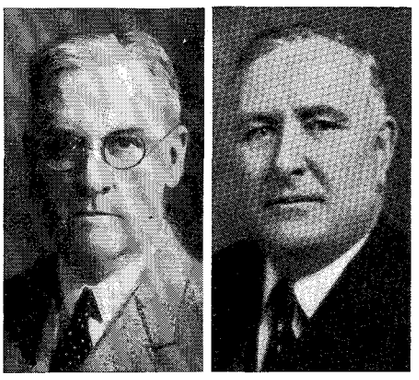
"The Tammany-trained tactics of the Postmaster General (James A. Farley) more than neutralize the high-sounding phrases of the White House.

"The blindness of the Administration toward the fact that our profit system is geared to the exploitation of the workers, and the liquidation of the middle classes and professional groups, is the source of most of its confusion.

"The tenderness with which the sacred cow of private profits has been protected, while suffering has been indescribably inhuman, indicts both the intelligence and character of our Nation."

In short, as it is conveyed elsewhere in the report, the effort of the New Deal to reform the economic system has "proved only that it is beyond reform," and "the conviction grows, therefore, that capitalism must be discarded and a planned Christian economy established."

It was said that "moral inflation" by the Roosevelt Administration "has utilized the vocabulary of social well-being as a smoke-screen to continue monopoly, economic



Frank A. Horne, left, *and Bishop Titus Lowe*

imperialism, and vested profiteering amidst growing relief and unemployment."

Discussing the unionization of labor, the report declared that workers desiring to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor "should be protected in the exercise of this privilege," under the guaranty of 7-A of the NIRA.

"We condemn and censure such employers in America who, while accepting the benefits of its other provisions, have, by continued acts of coercion and intimidation against their workers, defied this section of the Recovery Act," continued the report. "It is our obvious conviction that real guaranties of freedom to organize should be given American workers through some such legislation as the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill now before Congress."

The Conference took a no less determined stand for complete pacifism which stopped short only of calling for the abolition of police and courts. It urged its ministers not to accept commissions as chaplains in any of the national military forces; condemned military training in high schools, colleges, universities "or under any auspices whatsoever," and suggested an amendment to the Constitution transferring the power to declare war to the voters.

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"It's All Part of a Great Big Plan"
—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

It demanded a war-time draft of capital wealth and industrial services, and proposed that the nation manufacture its own arms and prohibit "international traffic in armaments by our armament makers." Naval maneuvers in the Pacific were deplored, but Bishop Titus Lowe, of Portland, Oregon, who was presiding, stopped an unqualified declaration of friendship for Japan.

He reminded these clergy of Japan's "recent record in Shanghai and Manchukuo," and said: "One of the rankest bits of imperialism in the world is Japan." The bouquet for Japan was changed to read, "we desire to record our friendship for the people of Japan, and especially those groups which are opposing the Japanese war-system."

Drastic Change Demanded

Nowhere did the report of the Social Service Committee adopted by the Conference advocate achieving any of its projected results by violent methods. "As Christians," it said, "we are opposed to revolutionary violence, but the alternative thereto, in the light of present conditions, is a drastic change in our methods and motives. We dare not trifle with surface palliatives."

As a way out of the economic morass, the Methodists pointed to the "consumers' cooperative movement," which started in England in 1844, and was introduced into this country the next year. The movement is a project in which, through the creation of cooperative societies, consumers "perform for themselves the useful functions of supply which are otherwise performed by private business."

Frank A. Horne, President of the Merchants Refrigerating Company, was Chairman of the Joint Committee of Clergy and Laymen, and the Rev. George S. Lackland, of New Haven, Connecticut, Chairman of the Social Service Committee.

"The Brooklyn [New York East Conference] report urges that capitalism be replaced by a 'planned Christian economy,'" said the New York *Times*. "Did the authors stop to ask themselves what has happened to the Christian religion in countries which have gone in for experimenting with planned economy? In Soviet Russia, the new régime is out to destroy Christianity. In Germany, the Nazi élite want to discard Christ and substitute the Nordic heroes."

("*Religion and Social Service*" *continued on page 25*)

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Varied Glimpses of the Collegiate Mind

Trend of Student Views, as Judged From Widely Separated Comments and Activities, Ranges From Definite Left Movement to Arch-Individualism, With Many Indifferent or Cynical

BY EVELYN SEELEY

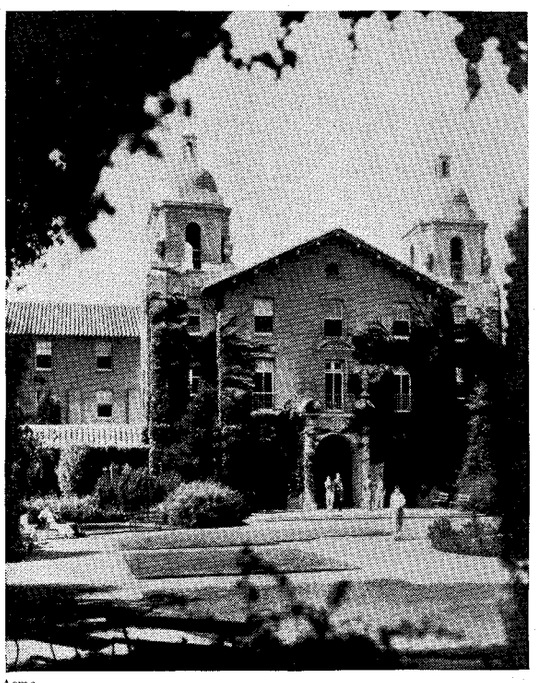
Undergraduate thought is as miscellaneous as a zoo. One can not say that all students are social-minded any more than one can say that all the animals at the zoo eat peanuts. You can only say that peanuts are the trend.

Some students are consciously going Left; many are enthusiastic liberals; some are crystallizing grimly into the Right, bent on protecting from further damage what is left of the *status quo;* some are bored with social problems, and some are unaware that there are any; some students are amazingly clear and realistic in their social thinking, some are not thinking at all.

Among the miscellany there is even a deliberate minority of arch-individualists, who declare themselves frankly indifferent to labor's struggle, and superior to its needs. They are so far to the Right that they are the iconoclasts of to-day.

Every campus is full of tremendous contrasts in thought, tremendous areas of indifference. It is impossible to draw tight conclusions.

Here are a few glimpses of what is going on in the collegiate mind. "The core of the Harvard man's intellectual life is esthetic," Albert Guérard, Jr., graduate student at Harvard, wrote me. "The topic of bull-sessions is more likely to be T. S. Eliot (a local god) or the latest Orozco murals, than sex, or politics, or athletics. The greatest topic for polemics is religion: innumerable discussions are going on about the worth of the Church of England, the Renascence of the Catholic Church, and so on.



Acme

Students' Union Building, center of undergraduate activities at Stanford University

Conservative Harvard

"To Harvard, still gasping under the slender shadow of Eliot's 1933 lectures, this religious issue is of far greater importance than even the political and economic problems of the immediate present. It is more important (so they say) to Harvard students to check the decline of the Faith than to arrest the decline of Capitalism."

Guérard finds a small and active Left-Wing group, "far more intelligent than most Left groups," which holds meetings to discuss the academic aspects of Liberalism, or the historical antecedents of Socialism, and which invites distinguished speakers on social matters to the University. The Liberal Club is very active, and there are occasional demonstrations against war and Fascism. But the vast majority, says Guérard, is not even "Liberal," but Conservative Right.

Intellectual values are high, and one brags (subtly) about what one reads rather than what score he makes in golf. Harvard students seem distinguished from others to Guérard by their preoccupation with their own rather petty, and elaborate, social life, and their interest—often hypercritical and faddish—in religious and literary questions.

Meanwhile, economic circumstances at last are driving a certain amount of social awareness into the cloistered quads of that "Harvard of the West," Stanford University. Stanford is better insulated from the troublous world than most campuses by the sheer physical beauty and delight of life there, by the insidious, but comfortable, contentment that California breeds, and by the gentlemanly tradition.

Ironically, it finds itself—especially the last two years—in the midst of major labor troubles—agricultural strikes, the San Francisco longshoremen's strike, post-strike terrorism, and the growth of the vigilantes in the valley known as "the cradle of Fascism." It is true that while the San José lynching was going on twenty miles away, students were busy discussing the latest Big Game; and that, during the San Francisco longshoremen's strike, they were considering the morality of lynching.

It also is true that, last spring, a social-minded student-leader rose to scotch strike-breaker recruiting on the campus with a letter in the student daily that "scab is a nasty word, like spit," and, later, left the campus to take a strike-breaking job in his own home-town. And that the average student defended him from denunciation on the grounds that "we don't learn these things at college."

But, this year, the enrolment in the social studies is way up and a growing concern with social questions is apparent throughout a large minority. Probably the most alert Stanford students are those who find their way down to Carmel to talk and listen to Lincoln Steffens, whose only counsel is "go and see for yourself what is going on."

The Stanford tradition, applied to the Steffens method, acquires knowledge quietly. For instance, students recently attended the Sacramento criminal-syndicalism trials, snickered at some stupidity of the prosecution, and were reprimanded, and thrown out, by the judge.

They refused to give their names to reporters because it "might reflect on the university." But "the things they learn in college" are covering an increasing mileage, even if the sunny beauty of the road tempts them to linger along the way.

If the social trend of student thought crashed through the physical glamour and scholastic complacency of Stanford, it still is more significant that it has penetrated that romantic, esthetic, literary campus of the South—the University of North Carolina.

"With the exception of liberal-arts instructors, and their coteries of esthetes, most students here are concerned with their stomachs, rather than their souls," writes R. W. Madry from Chapel Hill. "Definitely, economic conditions take precedence over all thought and discussion. The huge growth in enrolment in the School of Economics has made a different student out of the more intelligent type.

Esthetic Carolina

"The second, or average, type is concerned because he is personally affected by the depression. School, of course, is still an ivory tower to certain students, but bull-sessions these days are likely to be less concerned with Joyce and Proust and more with economic problems. Bull-sessions used to go in this order—1, sports; 2, sex; 3, religion; now they go—1, politics; 2, sports; 3, sex.

"Probably 75 per cent. of the students are making all or part of their way, and, naturally, this takes time from their concern with their souls, beauty, art, and so on."

Madry sent two copies of *The Carolina Magazine* to illustrate his comments. One, a 1929 number, was composed of articles on the function of art, poems about autumn rain, translations of Baudelaire, and the

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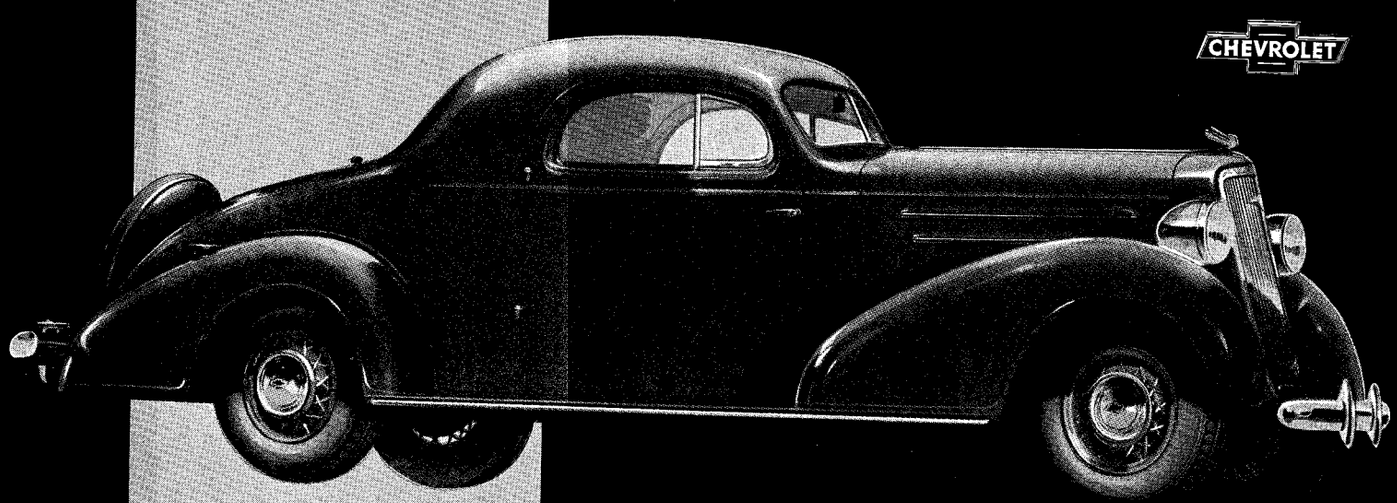

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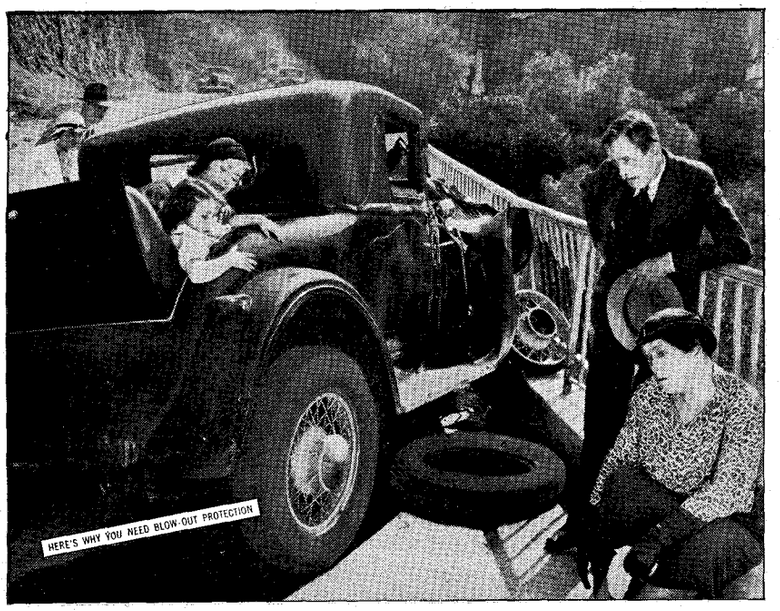
"I'D RATHER FIGHT ANY MAN ALIVE THAN HAVE ANOTHER BLOW-OUT"

says **JIMMY McLARNIN**, *Popular Welterweight*



New Tire Invention is a Life Saver

"MANY a time I've been surprised in the ring by a sneak punch that made my teeth rattle," says JIMMY McLARNIN. "But no punch ever hit me so unexpectedly as that blow-out I had a couple of years ago.

"I was driving to Seattle, Washington, when my left front tire blew out. My car hurtled across the highway and plunged off the road. If anything had been coming the other way, you could have counted me out on the spot. A punch may knock you out, sure—but it takes only one blow-out to finish you off. So now I'm playing safe—I have Goodrich Silvertowns."

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Remember, too, that Silvertowns have another great life-saving feature . . . an extra-thick, sure-footed tread. Press your hand down on it hard. You can feel the big husky cleats grip. That's why Silvertowns *also* protect you from "tail-spin" skids that are always so dangerous.

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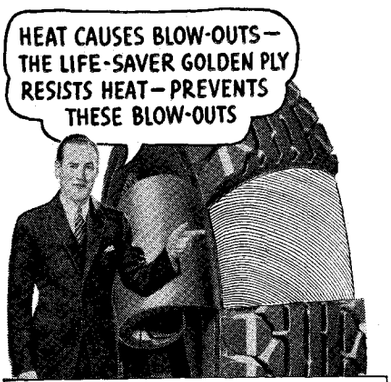

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WITH LIFE-SAVER GOLDEN PLY

like. The other, a current copy, discussed academic freedom, lynching justice, the R.O.T.C., the philosophy of the Conservatives, the justice of the Supreme Court.

He pointed out the trend of that famous group, The Carolina Playmakers, who, up to 1929, were solely concerned with folk-drama, but, now, feature plays of economic conflict such as "Strike Song," written and produced there out of the 1929 Burlington and Gastonia textile-strikes, and recently bought by the Theater Union of New York.

Major excitement on the campus recently, he said, has been centered in a mass-meeting to raise money for a new trial for six Burlington mill-workers, convicted last fall of dynamiting a mill.

These are the things they are thinking about even on a campus that Madry calls "the most romantic, esthetic, and literary, campus I have ever known."

Columbia Pessimist

James A. Wechsler, Editor of *The Columbia Spectator* (Columbia University, New York) and student of trends in undergraduate thought, sums it up:

"The 1920-1929 era is ended. The great hero is no longer the letterman. It's not a disgrace any more to have ideas, and you're not scorned as a 'grind,' or an 'intellectual,' or a 'highbrow,' if you do a little thinking. A student no longer looks at political movements, and causes and social philosophies, and says 'to hell with all that.' "

"Student awareness," he warns, "is exaggerated. It is vague, bewildered, inconsistent. There is a great gap between talk and practicalities. Maybe 5,000 did come out here on strike against war, but, if they listened to Nicholas Murray Butler, on the London conference, the next day, a lot of them would decide that was the way to end war. They talk against Hearst, but they use Hearst language as they talk."

Every one of them has felt the depression—either personally, or second-hand—through his own pocketbook, the situation at home, or watching his valedictorian friends, "lucky" in their $15-a-week jobs as file-clerks. But many a student, Wechsler finds, still hangs on to the old middle-class American traditions. This student cherishes the illusion that he'll be the one guy who "gets by" the way college graduates did in the silk-shirt era of his father, and the overstuffed days of his older brother.

"Fascist Material"

This is the sort of student, it seems to Wechsler, who will make good Fascist material—consciously or otherwise—and who will fall for war propaganda if it fits the frame of his illusions.

"It looks fine that students are so steamed up about social problems," Wechsler said. "But much of their enthusiasm is undirected and undefined, and you can't say what form it will take after they've been out in the world a year or so. Most students don't know what it's all about, but they know it's wrong. They don't know exactly what they want, but they know they want something different."

[*This is the last of a series of articles on trends in undergraduate thought.*—EDITOR.]

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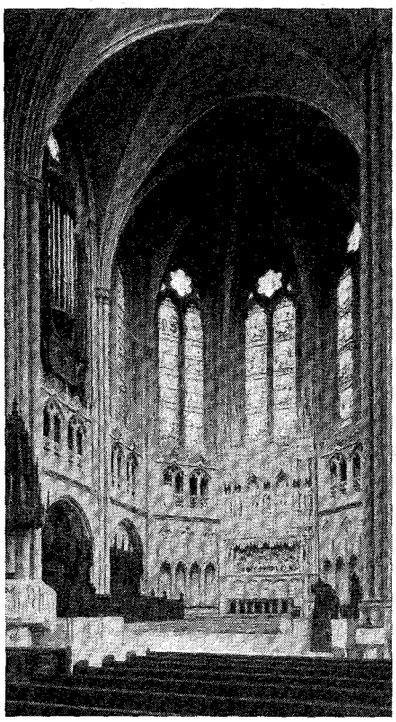
Dedicate $4,000,000 Mellon Cathedral

Doors Thrown Open on Mothers' Day; Memorial to Mothers of Richard B. Mellon and His Wife; Edifice Occupies Solid Block

Pittsburgh's new Presbyterian "cathedral" is the realization of one of the Mellons's fondest dreams, and Ralph Adams Cram, one of the country's best-known architects, described it, at its completion, as "a lasting witness of the eternal truths of Christianity."

The $4,000,000 East Liberty Presbyterian Church is the gift of the late Richard B. Mellon and his wife, and is a memorial to their mothers—Sarah Jane Negley Mellon and Sarah Cordelia Smith King. Appropriately, it was dedicated on Mothers' Day before a congregation which filled the 1,750 pews and overflowed into the Chapel and adjoining rooms. When he announced the gift, four years ago, Mr. Mellon said it was to do "its part to reassure those who fear that the country is doomed to become engulfed in materialism."

Richard Mellon was next to the youngest of the eight Mellons. He and Andrew worked together from their youth, and it was Richard who made friends with the public, while his older brother kept close to his desk. Richard died on December 1, 1933, and it was his son, Richard King Mellon, who accepted the hand-wrought key from the architect, and turned it over to the Church building-committee. With him sat his mother, his sister, and brother-in-law. Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, was unable to be present.



Keystone

East Liberty Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburgh, gift of the late Richard B. Mellon and his wife

Occupies Entire Block

The Church, the Church House, and a Wayfarer's Chapel, which occupy an entire block in the heart of Pittsburgh's East Liberty district, stand on a site where five generations of Mellons have worshiped since the first church was organized in 1819—the gift of Mellon forebears. It is built on Gothic lines, but embodies a modern interpretation of that style of religious architecture which has given glory to Europe's majestic shrines. In it, said Mr. Cram, suggestions may be found from the cathedrals of France, England, Spain and many other nations whose churches follow the Gothic form.

Above the Church towers a 300-foot spire. Two great teak doors form the main entrance. Vaulted arches, seventy-four feet high, surround stained-glass windows through which the transformed sunlight discloses in party-color the characters of the Old and New Testaments, the story of Christ, the history of the Reformation, and of Presbyterianism.

At the back of the high-arched chancel is depicted "The Last Supper," in almost life-size figures of stone, the work of John Angel, noted ecclesiastical sculptor. Below this is the communion table. On the left is the organ-console. The organ has 6,944 pipes, ranging in size from thirty-two feet in length to that of a lead-pencil.

In addition, the organist is able to play a harp of sixty-one tones and chimes of twenty-five tones.

The great stone structure has been described as "the most complete church in America." It has a chapel seating 320 persons for special services and weddings. A connecting "bride's room" is equipped with every essential, even to an electric push-button to notify the minister and ushers the bride is ready.

A five-story church-house is equipped for religious and social activities for adults and children. It has four bowling-alleys, Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl quarters, a recreation-room, and a social hall with completely fitted stage.

Nursery and Playroom

The Sunday-school has assembly-rooms for each of four departments and a total of forty classrooms with a capacity of 1,500. A complete nursery and playroom, where mothers may leave their babies in charge of attendants during services, is provided. Other facilities include: a men's lounging-room, church-parlors and rest-rooms for women, a reference library of several hundred religious books, and meeting-rooms for church sessions and the board of trustees. There is, too, a special Sunday-school room for Chinese, where each pupil will have an individual teacher.

On one side is the "Wayfarer's Chapel for the Friendless." At any time strangers may enter for prayer and meditation.

By the Way

The famous McGuffey's Readers should be reintroduced into the public schools, believes Senator John E. Cashman of the Wisconsin State Legislature. Speaking before a legislative committee investigating causes and cures of the depression, he said: "No text-books since have equaled those readers. Every lesson had a moral to it. They taught love of Country and didn't criticize the Government. There's too much criticism and not enough patriotism given the children now."

* * *

Dr. M. U. Shepperson, a medical missionary to the aborigines on Millingimbi Island, 350 miles north of Darwin, Australia, sent to America for air-plane parts, assembled them, and is training for a pilot's license.

* * *

Women with painted lips and bare legs will not receive Communion at the hand of the Rev. Harold Marley, Vicar of Sedgley, Staffordshire, England. It is, he declared, a "cattish trick to thrust unclothed flesh, whether a leg or any other part that is normally covered, on the attention of the male sex, since the male mind, being what it is, is bound to be diverted from God."

* * *

Columbia University and Harvard were financed through lotteries, and churches have been built and supported by lottery devices, said the Rev. Leon M. Birkhead, Pastor of All Souls Unitarian Church, Kansas City, Missouri. He suggested legalized gambling as a preventive of such crazes as the "send-a-dime" chain-letter.

* * *

Florida is now bidding for a share of the nation's divorce business. Gov. David Sholtz has signed a bill relaxing the State's already liberal divorce laws to the extent of changing the residence requirement from one year to ninety days. Representative M. M. Frost, of Jacksonville, sponsor of the measure, frankly termed it a bid for the lucrative divorce-trade which Nevada and Arkansas found profitable.

* * *

Two hundred and fifty Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish clergymen have signed a protest "against the imminent dangers which threaten our Constitutional liberties of free speech, free assembly and a free press." They appealed to the Senate Judiciary Committee "to make an investigation of conditions throughout the country that limit the liberties guaranteed to citizens of the United States under the Constitution." They are "opposed to the use of force and violence," and "for that very reason feel impelled to point out that, to enact measures which would exclude any political party—no matter what its aims—from the ballot, would have the effect of encouraging violent action on the part of those groups against whom the door to orderly political action had been closed."

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ON THE CURRENT SCREEN

The splendid store of modern Irish literature at last has found vivid expression on the screen in one of the most compelling and memorable photoplays ever made. Translated to cinematic terms from the hauntingly gripping novel by Liam O'Flaherty, "The Informer" **(AAAA)** is a stirring and profoundly moving tragedy, certain to take its place as a clear-cut model in the future for film artizans who are intent on creating works of art, as well as beguiling entertainments.

The picture has been made with a singular lack of pretension. It boasts neither stars, advance ballyhoo, nor a floridly expensive production, but those who fashioned it have fused their talents so perfectly that the work is genuinely inspired.

* * *

Brilliant Work

In John Ford, director; Dudley Nichols, who adapted it, and Victor McLaglen, principal player, it brings together again the three men who were responsible for last season's noteworthy "The Lost Patrol."

They have succeeded brilliantly in capturing an authentic Irish background and credible characters in "The Informer." Actually, they had no precedents for their efforts. The dramatic and exciting record of the Irish revolutionary movement, contributed to by some of the greatest writers of these times, has remained strangely neglected by the films.

The tradition of Boucicault, or Olcott, that the Gaels are a race of *Pats* and *Mikes* inhabiting a comical land of whimsy, is thrown overboard in the O'Flaherty adaptation, which treats a sordid scene and tragic events with honesty and conviction.

Dealing with the bitter and gallant Irish rebellion in the days of the Black and Tan occupation, the photoplay singles out for relentless analysis a modern Judas, the *Gypo Nolan* of O'Flaherty's novel. He betrays his pal for £20, spends the money in entertaining the human scum of the Dublin slums in a desperate effort to forget his monstrous act, and finally is assassinated by revolutionary leaders.

Witnessing his degradation is a harrowing experience, but it is relieved by a compassionate treatment of the theme, and an unbearably poignant conclusion.

Mr. Ford has directed the work with an assured and sensitive handling of his material. In magnificently photographed scenes, he has caught the murky and desolate background of Dublin tenements, and public houses, for the unfolding of the tragedy.

Employing a gradually accelerating tempo, he subordinates the melodrama throughout the body of the film, unleashing it for the terrifying climax, when *Gypo*, mortally wounded, stumbles into a church, and begs and is granted forgiveness by the mother of the man he sent to his doom.

While Victor McLaglen's characterization of the dull-witted and massively powerful *Gypo* is the outstanding acting feat of the work, marking him as one of the notable actors of the screen, the other players are uniformly splendid. J. M. Kerrigan achieves a bitterly cruel portrait of the toady, who accompanies *Gypo* on his round of reckless spending. Margot Grahame is excellent as the informer's disillusioned, yet loyal, sweetheart, and Preston Foster, Wallace Ford, Joseph Sauers, and Neil Fitzgerald enact members of the revolutionary group with fine restraint.

"The Informer" is a great screen-drama. Produced by RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., it is not only almost repellently arresting, but it proves conclusively that Hollywood can shape the rich stuff of human experience to a pattern neither cut and dried, nor warped by too great a consideration for commercial success. It bodes well for the cinema's future that it can turn out so distinguished an offering in its stride.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *Life Begins at 40, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, The Youth of Maxim, G Men, Hold 'Em Yale, The Scoundrel.

AAAA—Outstanding Films
AAA—Recommended Films
*Films suitable for children

* * *

The Triumvirate

Victor McLaglen, John Ford, and Dudley Nichols are the leading triumvirate of Hollywood.

McLaglen, son of a Bishop living in a London suburb, ran away to join the Life Guards and became Provost Marshal of Bagdad during the World War. Six-feet-three and 210 pounds he fought a no-decision match with Jack Johnson. He traveled the medicine-show and vaudeville circuits in the United States and, following his memorable rôle in "What Price Glory?", became a screen-star. His work in "The Lost Patrol" was a prophecy of his great characterization of the thieving, drinking, boasting giant *Gypo Nolan* under the direction of John Ford.

A Portland, Maine, product, Ford has been writer and director of many pictures, won critical acclaim with "The Lost Patrol," solidified his position with "The Informer," and now has the critics' attention with his assignment to direct Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars," a Dublin drama of political strife.

Performing an excellent job with "The Lost Patrol," Dudley Nichols, an ex-New York *World* star reporter and an aviator by hobby, was faced with another problem in Liam O'Flaherty's novel and whipped together a forceful study in characters.

Scenes from "The Informer": Left, *Victor McLaglen and Margot Grahame;* Right, *McLaglen and poster for his pal*

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But fully as important is the *smoothness* which makes a Terraplane handle so sweetly, ride so restfully and do its work without apparently trying.

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TERRAPLANE

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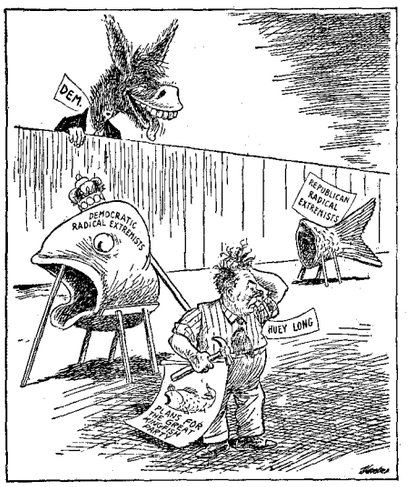
TOPICS IN BRIEF



All He Needs Is the Great Middle Section

—Harper in the Birmingham Age-Herald

THE best thing to do for spring fever is nothing.—*Washington Post.*

THE absent-minded professor used to be a joke. Now he is a government asset.—*Florida Times-Union.*

IT is easy to keep from being a bore. Just praise the person to whom you are talking.—*Birmingham News.*

SPAIN now wants an army, too. She is trying to decide between grand opera and comic opera types.—*Dallas Morning News.*

AT the price our Treasury offers, it's a wonder England didn't sell its silver jubilee to Morgenthau.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THE twelve Hauptmann jurors are said to be writing a book. What's it to be called? "Under the Big Top?"—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

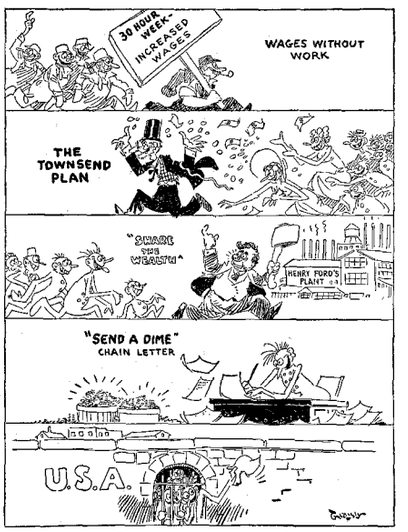
AN old-timer is the one who can remember when you didn't have to let the other fellow beat you at golf to close a business deal.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

HITLER tells his people that Germany did not lose the War. If it can be proved, it makes Germany positively unique among the participants.—*Detroit News.*

COLLEGE diplomas are much smaller than they used to be, an education magazine informs us. And so, unfortunately, is what you can collect on them.—*Boston Herald.*

UNCLE SAM is getting results from the war on crime. Soon all of the living Public Enemies can hold a meeting in a telephone-booth.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

LOTS of men have a hard time locating their wives, but George Palmer Putnam can find Amelia Earhart any time by just reading the papers.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*



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There's Nothing Wrong With the Country, It's Just the People That Live In It

—Carlisle in the New York Herald Tribune

THE best insurance against automobile accidents is a Sunday afternoon nap.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

ADMIRAL BYRD is back home and will try to get America to warm up to a cold subject.—*Wichita Eagle.*

FRANCE could have Louisiana back and welcome, for that $15,000,000 Napoleon got.—*San Antonio Evening News.*

A NATION'S march through the ages usually is a succession of Left, Right, Left, Right.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A SCIENTIST says that bow-legs are a sign of courage. This is especially true if they are in knickers.—*Springfield Union.*

THE trouble with Bergdoll was that he didn't think we were taking seriously the trouble we were in with Germany.—*Portland (Me.) Express.*

YOU have to say this for King George: He has done everything possible to advance the program of every king a man.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

IT is easy to write an epigram, but it is easier not to write one.—Somerset Maugham. And the same thing applies to a novel.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

PREMIER FLANDIN declares the French are a nation of political realists. We'd somehow got the impression they were a nation of Cabinet-makers.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

BERLIN is stunned by the world's denunciation of its press censorship, which permits weather-reports, recipes for left-overs, and outspoken castigation of the wild-flower vandal.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Window-Shopping

—Summers in the Cleveland News

APPARENTLY it is about time Amelia Earhart settled down long enough to acquaint herself with the new bridge-rules.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A YALE professor says that Americans and Europeans think better on their feet. Too many of our Congressmen evidently are sitting down.—*Beverly Hills Citizen.*

FATHER COUGHLIN'S declaration that the President will not veto the bonus bill sounds like one of those boyhood dares to "jump off the barn roof."—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

HITLER says unemployment in Germany has been reduced from 6,000,000 to 2,000,000 but does not say whether it was by beheading or banishment.—*Helena (Mont.) Independent.*

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW says he has written a movie scenario which he will sell to the movies for a quarter of a million dollars. That's a good idea for a scenario itself.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN honor-system has been put into effect in a boys' reformatory. This will make the boys feel stranger than ever when they mix with the outside world again.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

SOMEBODY has invented an automobile that can fly, and after this you'll never know when a woman driver sticks up her hand whether she means to go left, right or straight up.—*Roanoke (Va.) Times.*

"MEDICAL students need a great deal of training before they can write passable prescriptions," mentions a doctor. We understand that some of their earlier efforts are hopelessly legible.—*Punch (London).*

MANY Hollywood film-stars have doubles to perform difficult feats in a film. It is denied, however, that one actress has a permanent double to pronounce all words over three syllables.—*The Humorist (London).*

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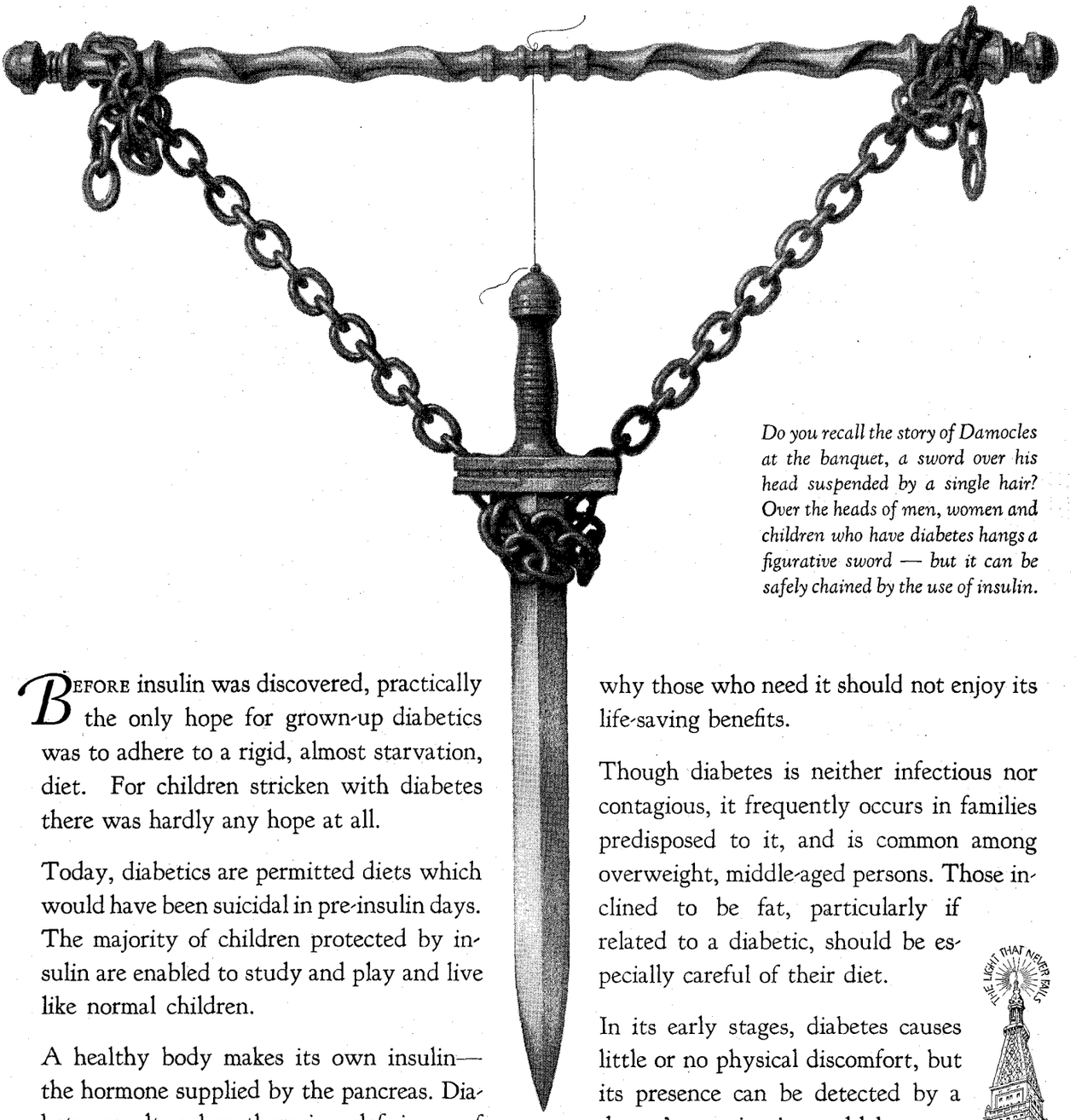
Chain the Sword



Do you recall the story of Damocles at the banquet, a sword over his head suspended by a single hair? Over the heads of men, women and children who have diabetes hangs a figurative sword — but it can be safely chained by the use of insulin.

BEFORE insulin was discovered, practically the only hope for grown-up diabetics was to adhere to a rigid, almost starvation, diet. For children stricken with diabetes there was hardly any hope at all.

Today, diabetics are permitted diets which would have been suicidal in pre-insulin days. The majority of children protected by insulin are enabled to study and play and live like normal children.

A healthy body makes its own insulin—the hormone supplied by the pancreas. Diabetes results when there is a deficiency of insulin. When the disease is apparent, the proper amount of injected insulin supplies a substitute for this essential element.

Injection of insulin is a simple matter. Most doctors show their patients, young and old, how to make the injections themselves. Insulin now costs less than formerly and it can be had everywhere. There is no reason why those who need it should not enjoy its life-saving benefits.

Though diabetes is neither infectious nor contagious, it frequently occurs in families predisposed to it, and is common among overweight, middle-aged persons. Those inclined to be fat, particularly if related to a diabetic, should be especially careful of their diet.

In its early stages, diabetes causes little or no physical discomfort, but its presence can be detected by a doctor's examination and laboratory tests.

The Metropolitan will be glad to send, without cost, the booklet "Diabetes" which tells how to guard against the disease, describes its signs and causes, and gives information about diet. Address Booklet Department 635-L.

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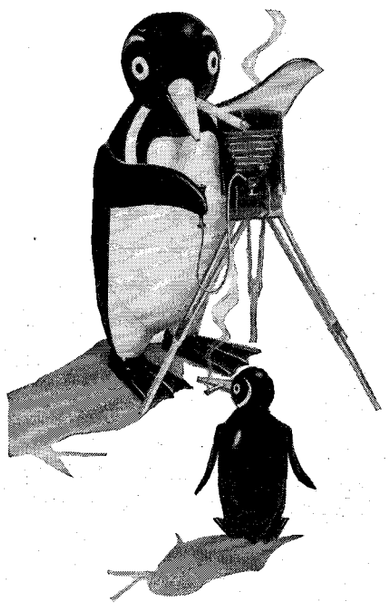
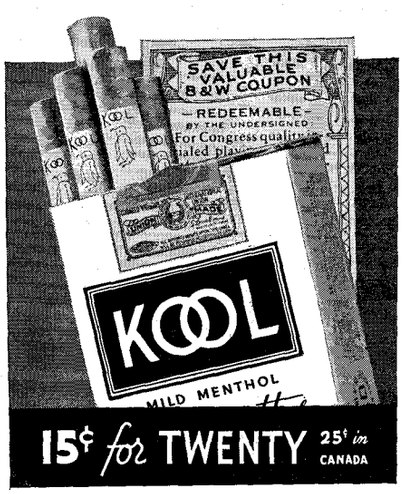
KOOL
MILDLY MENTHOLATED
Cigarettes
CORK-TIPPED



LIGHT UP...
and feel pleasant

Watch a fellow light his first KOOL. See the mild surprise turn to the good old grin that shows he's found something. The smoke feels refreshingly cool. The throat relaxes. And best of all, the coolness of KOOLS doesn't interfere with the fine tobacco flavor—it's fully preserved. So try KOOLS for your throat and for pleasure's sake. And save the B & W coupon in each pack for handsome nationally advertised merchandise. (Offer good in U. S. A. only.) Write today for FREE copy of illustrated premium booklet.

SAVE COUPONS for HANDSOME PREMIUMS



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Among the Outstanding Books

Catherine, The Portrait of an Empress. By Gina Kaus. [New York: The Viking Press; $3.50.]

Catherine the Great of Russia, the little German princess who, without any hereditary claim to the throne, ruled the Moscovite Empire for a third of a century, and won the respect not only of her subjects, but of her enemies abroad, was a woman who wanted to be a man.

That is Gina Kaus's interpretation of the woman who has been said to "combine the political genius of a Cæsar with the lasciviousness of a Messalina."

Catherine's parents wanted a boy. She was a girl-child, and a disappointment; they neglected her, and lavished all their attention on her puny brother. Even when the Russian Court showed an interest in her as a possible fiancée for the Imperial Heir, Catherine's mother shoved the girl-child into the background. She had to appear at the court of Frederick the Great of Prussia in a borrowed dress.

When she appeared at the lush Russian capital, she saw a woman on the throne: the Empress Elizabeth. Gina Kaus says that Catherine, thereupon, determined to be as Russian as possible, and as like Elizabeth.

She had to wait long for power. At fifteen she was betrothed to the undeveloped Russian heir, a boy who had a passion for playing with dolls and tin soldiers. She who, at five, had thrown her own dolls out the window, had to play with dolls at sixteen to please her royal husband.

But even that sacrifice created no love between the ill-matched couple. Catherine took a succession of lovers; Gina Kaus has little doubt that her first son, later the Czar Paul III, was no son of her husband.

The Empress Elizabeth died in 1761, when Catherine was thirty-two. Catherine's husband, a drunken sot, obviously was no fit Emperor; it was not long before his own Guards ousted him, and Catherine was made Empress of All the Russias.

Whether she was directly implicated in the subsequent death of Paul, and the assassination in prison of young Ivan—the legitimate heir to the throne whom Elizabeth had deposed when he was three years old—Frau Kaus leaves in doubt; probably she was. But her first determination was to rule as a man.

She did rule. She downed the revolt of Pugachev, the "Peasant Czar," who pretended to be the murdered Paul III; she outmaneuvered Frederick of Prussia; she sent her generals to conquer new provinces in the East; she fought the Church, and won her battle; she corresponded with Voltaire, Diderot, and other contemporary liberals in the West.

But, as Gina Kaus paints the picture, her rôle as a ruler is less than her rôle as a personality.

* * *

Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies. By Margaret Mead. [New York: William Morrow and Company; $3.]

To far-off New Guinea, in the South Seas, went young Margaret Mead, to study the rôles of sex in primitive societies. She found one people, the Arapesh, in which both sexes were gentle and peaceful, of the type known in the West as "feminine."

She found another people, the Mundugumors, harsh and aggressive, with both sexes of the type called "male" in our society.

In a third tribal group, the Tchambuli, she found that the women cut their hair short and went out hunting, while the men stayed at home, let their hair grow long, and painted pictures and bickered.

Obviously, she concluded, what we call sex-linked traits are merely the product of a special type of culture. There is no such thing as a "masculine temperament," as distinguished from a "feminine." These types are stamped in childhood by a society which asks the boy, "Don't you want to grow up to be a man like Daddy?" and says to the girl, "That's not nice for a little girl."

Miss Mead's researches in the South Seas dovetail startlingly with Gina Kaus's portrait of the Empress Catherine.

The Authors

Gina Kaus was born in Austria at the turn of the century; and, until she was eight years old, she was an only child. The birth of a small brother shattered her world. In her 'teens she donned trousers, and roamed the countryside with a gang of boys, accepted as one of them. At seventeen she fell in love, was married; her husband was killed early in the War. It was then that Frau Kaus began to write. Her first American publication was "Luxury Liner," which was followed by "Dark Angel."

Margaret Mead was born in Philadelphia in 1901, studied at DePauw, Barnard College, and Columbia, where she took her doctor's degree in anthropology. She has been Assistant Curator of Ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History since 1926, when she returned from the studies in Samoa which she made famous in her first book, "Coming of Age in Samoa." Her work in the Admiralty Islands in 1928-'29 bore fruit in "Growing Up in New Guinea."

Worth Reading

The Citizen and His Government. By Alfred E. Smith. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.) On the rôle of the district leader; how the State Legislature works; a Governor's problems; running for President; and modernization of governmental machinery.

Boss Rule: Portraits in City Politics. By J. T. Salter. (New York: Whittlesey House; $2.50.) Studies of Philadelphia ward politicians in action, concluding that maybe the best way out would be for the Government to take the district leaders on salary.

Three Englishmen. By Gilbert Frankau. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $2.50.) A "Cavalcade" in novel form.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

WATER-STARS

The world is quiet, not in sleep, but thought,
And all the air is stirred with silent dreams.
The crowded stars are swarmed like silver bees,
Beneath the hive of heaven, and the moon
With soft, enchanted fingers pleats the sea,
And rims with richer lace its whispering shores.
I sit alone beside the living depths
Of pensive pools among the bearded rocks,
Whose magic stars, eternities away,
Shatter to crystal lightening when my hand
Disturbs the cold horizon of their realm,
Unknown, unless in dreams or maybe death.
And now they shine in quietness again,
And far below the pale, deserted shells
Appear and glow with dim intensity,
Like phosphorous cloud-reflections in the dark,
Or wandering ghosts that watch with quiet eyes.
Perhaps when I desert my quiet shell,
The substance of my soul may penetrate
The mystery that is keeping me away,
That makes the radiant surface spoil itself
At my material touch. Far, far below,
The shadows of the wilful water-weeds
Bestir themselves, expand their many arms,
And sway in rhythm with the secret breeze.
And keenly through the gloom the water-stars
From phantom skies, eternities away
Tremble together, with their eerie light
Unspoiled by shadows, burning through the time
That otherwise would separate our worlds;
How weak the earth-bound stars compared to these.

—Sonia Whitman (age sixteen), Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia. Winner of *The Forum's* 1935 Interscholastic Poetry Contest.

MEMORY CLEAR

By Katherine Garrison Chapin

Where you have once lived the house will never be empty,
When you go away you leave behind what was not there before,
Others may look for you, they will go through rooms saying,
She is not here, she has gone away, she has closed the door.

And when they have left your room I shall come to find you,
I shall sit at your window looking across the bay,
I shall watch the evening light on the distant islands,
"How the light transfigures all that it touches," I shall hear you say.

"This was our home, though we can not possess it forever,
The happiness that we have had will always remain,
Strong as the dark hills that shoulder the sunrise,
Sharp as the salt wind, as the smell of pine in the drip of the rain.

"This we shall have to remember when all is over;
Joy, like a flight of sails in the morning sun,
Memory, clear as the far blue line of distance,
Bright as the flame of the marching trees when the summer is done."

I shall sit and watch till night changes the waters,
From blue to silver, from silver to shining steel.
The moon will lift a pale white face to the window;
I shall not be alone, you will be there, you will know what I feel.

—*Voices* (New York).

He looked a bit seedy but felt like a tramp

—when he tried to get by without shaving

Why suffer the embarrassment of *feeling* unkempt when a clean shave is so quick and easy with the Gillette "Blue Blade"!

This remarkable blade is ground, honed and stropped automatically—especially made to glide across tender faces without a trace of harshness or irritation. You get *more* shaves, *better* shaves, and a feeling of satisfaction obtained only with this blade.

Hardened in automatically controlled furnaces where the temperature instantly changes in accordance with the exact requirements of the metal—the Gillette "Blue Blade" is always uniform—takes and holds edges *that actually will cut glass.*

Get the benefit of matchless equipment and manufacturing skill. Slip a Gillette "Blue Blade" in your razor tomorrow morning. See how it is "anchor-wrapped" in its envelope with four binders of wax to protect the edges from damage. Take a few long, easy strokes across your face and you'll realize you are getting the absolute "top" in shaving comfort. Buy a package of Gillette "Blue Blades" on our money-back guarantee of satisfaction.

Reputable merchants give you what you ask for. In stores where substitution is practised—INSIST ON

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FREE! **Gillette offers thousands of dollars worth of top-price ringside seats and transportation to the Max Baer–Jim Braddock world's heavyweight championship bout in New York, June 13.**

Here's the chance of a lifetime to win a free trip to New York and attend the greatest sporting event of the year at our expense. The contest is easy. Everyone has a chance to win. For details listen to the world's heavyweight champion, Max Baer, in a thrilling mystery drama "Lucky Smith" every Monday night over WEAF and associated NBC stations, on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

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Scenery *Is* Scenery

Lee Lash, Retired Scene-Painter, at Seventy-One Finds a New, Misty, and Dream-Like Manhattan for His "Drawings in Oil"; He Paints What He Sees, as He Sees It

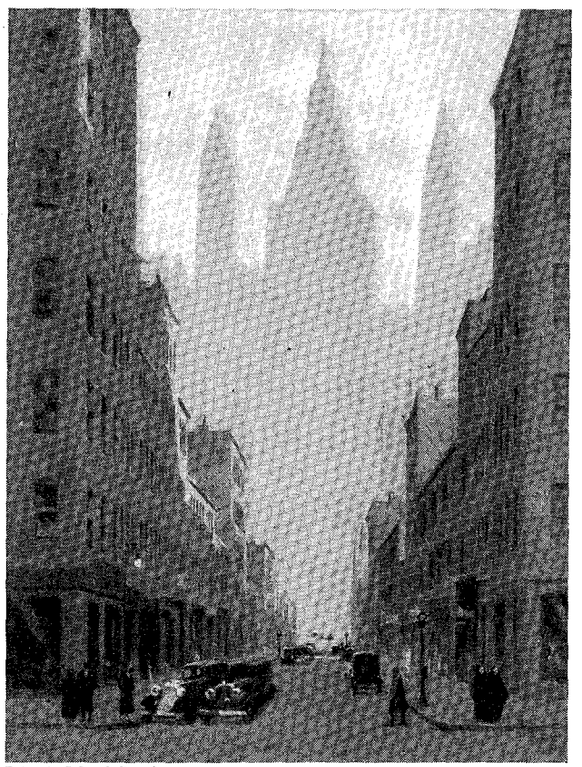
Five years ago Lee Lash, sweeping past sixty-five, for forty years a scene-painter with a hobby for working frankly commercial advertisements into the lush greenery of theatrical backdrops, awakened one dismal morning completely out of sorts. His bones ached, his head ached, and his fingers ached.

He was prostrated, and, for the first time in his active, energetic existence, didn't care whether he got out of bed or not.

His alarmed family summoned a friend. The friend, who knew that forty years earlier a younger Lash had yearned to be a portrait-painter, got him out of bed in five minutes. It was remarkably easy. All he had to do was look reprovingly at the tired old man and say:

"Get up out of there and start walking. Walk all over this town, up streets and down streets and across streets. When you are so tired you can't go another step, come home and draw what you've seen."

Lash got up out of there, put on his shoes, and started walking—and drawing. He walked for miles, he piled up health, and he amassed a remarkable collection of pencil-drawings of New York, its caverns, canyons, rivers, docks, taxicabs, lights, shades, and people.



Peter A. Juley & Son photograph

"The Old and the New," a Manhattan oil by Lee Lash

Nothing escaped him, not even that strange, often terrifying, vapor which swirls around the sky-scraper tops, and gives them a dream-like shape. Most artists brush it away, as a villainous intruder on sharp-lined, dynamic masses. Lash drew it in and achieved power for his work.

That Luminous Quality

For four years he walked and drew, and, inevitably, that peculiar luminous quality went into the backgrounds, drawing away the needled tops of his buildings into a sky made up of blues and yellows as soft as veils—and as provocative. Last year, he visited the Frederick Keppel Galleries, lugging in, this stumpy, graying, gentle figure, a double-armload of drawings.

He was blunt about them, as blunt as his chin. Here were some drawings, if they liked them, all right; if they didn't, all right. It had been fun doing, and that was all that mattered.

They liked them, but there was not enough artistic variety. Mr. Keppel thought of suggesting a few etchings to give a proposed show diversity, and, then, he found the age of his man, his background. He dismissed the thought.

Here was no man to learn etching at seventy. There scarcely is a man alive who could learn etching at seventy. Not etching for a show, at any rate. Mr. Keppel fingered his jaw, studied his man.

Then he thought of lithographs. He explained lithographs. Would Mr. Lash be interested in trying them? Lash said he would, but he didn't caper with anything resembling excitement.

He went home, bought a couple of stones, faithfully tried lithography. After a dutiful series of attempts, during which the results were promising, but not startling, he reported back to Mr. Keppel.

He didn't like lithography, he didn't like any part of it, and he wouldn't do it. But he had some oils. Maybe they would help. Mr. Keppel thought they might, and, with notable calm, said he would drop by and look at them.

He did, in the course of time, and was shown some large, sprawling oils. They were spread across enough canvas to tent a regiment, and the paint consumed in their creation must have paid for an extra dividend by the manufacturer.

Mr. Keppel was reserved; polite, but reserved. And, then, almost grudgingly, Lash brought out his smaller oils. Neat, tight, enormously capable oils which, in technique, suggested water-color.

They gave form and color to a Manhattan which a painter of fairy castles for children's books might have dreamed, but which was, none the less, a true New York, an evident New York. Lash, trudging the town in its fresh, clean, early morning, and mystic, late evening, had accurately, almost fanatically, put down on canvas a Manhattan which is disclosed to the eyes and sense of rarely few persons.

And, at that moment, Mr. Keppel decided on a one-man show of pen, pencil, and oil works by Lash, oils which Lash himself describes as "drawings in oil."

No less than 100,000 persons a day, perhaps more, travel across the Hudson River by ferry from New Jersey. Before them lies West Street, a cobbled huddle of old drays, smoky trucks, pier-piles, thrust down in the greasy water at crazed angles, and low, grimy pier-sheds.

Rising up in careful terraces, beyond, is the city, its towers stacked together like a dozen pointed pencils, hastily grabbed up from a desk, and held in a tight fist. The peak is reached in mid-town, with the tops of the Chrysler and Empire State Buildings fading away into a light that is half yellow sun, and half fog, sprayed with light blue.

It is doubtful that any one of the 100,000 or more ferry-passengers ever saw Manhattan that way. Lash did, from the top of a tin ventilator riveted on the roof of a warehouse downtown. In his walks, and climbs, he probably sat on top of thousands of ventilators and wooden water-tanks, probably crawled down into a thousand depressions and valleys in the surface of the Island.

Gigantic, but Benevolent

Lash is interested in his work, likes the colors which result from his mixing, his desperate mixing that must end in a true counterpart of the lights and shades which register in his eyes as they rove the town and search out its beauty. He is, manifestly, a victim to Manhattan Island, finding it majestic, vivid, and, in its gigantic way, benevolent.

A quietly satisfied man, peering through glasses which give his eyes a direct, searching look, clad in a droopy, gray suit, the pockets of which spill handkerchiefs, notes, pencils, scraps of paper, he meets art-critics in his shirt-sleeves, and his speech is of the same school.

A man paints what he sees, as he sees it. If he doesn't do that, what he paints is no good. That is Lash as he talks about painting. If a man sees sunlight crossing a shadowed avenue, he sees it as a knife-blade slashing through stone; sharp sunlight with its edges square, clean, ending abruptly where blue-black shadows from sky-scrapers set up a barrier against it.

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Johnson Heads Opera

Canadian-Born Tenor Becomes Metropolitan's Manager

When he made his début at the Teatro Verdi, Padua, in 1914, Edward Johnson, Canadian-born tenor, sang his rôle in Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" as *Edoardo di Giovanni*, free Italian translation of his name. As the late Herbert Witherspoon's successor as General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera, New York City, he is Edward Johnson.

A few minutes before he died, Mr. Witherspoon pledged to "sustain the highest artistic standard of the past, and make improvements wherever conditions may permit." His successor, who had been his chief assistant, will "endeavor to take up his plans and carry them out."

For the fourteen-week season, starting in December, Mr. Witherspoon had selected nine newcomers: six Americans, one German, one Chilean, one Belgian. Three of these studied at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, fostered by the Juilliard Foundation, underwriter of the opera.

The new management assures at least one American opera each regular season, an experimental grand-opera festival next spring, more familiar operas in English.

Educated at the University of Toronto, he started on a concert career on leaving college. In 1912, the Toronto *Mail & Empire* found him "in the front rank of concert tenors on this Continent."

New Yorkers first heard him at the Brick Presbyterian Church, in 1907. In 1912, he was on Broadway. Then Italy, in the War years; Chicago Opera, 1920; the Metropolitan, 1922.

Yale Corners Art Awards

Graduates from Yale's College of Fine Arts made field-day of the important competitions for the *Prix de Rome*, three of the four awards finding haven there. The awards are valued at $1,400 annually for two years, with many perquisites.

George Tibbits Licht, of New Rochelle, New York, was winner in architecture.

The award for landscape architecture went to James MacKenzie Lister, of Boston, Ohio.

The winner in painting was Robert Berkeley Green, of Pittsburgh.

Sculpture's prize went to Gifford MacGregor Proctor, of Wilton, Connecticut.

Fees for Art Exhibits

The American Society of Painters, Sculptors and Gravers, weary of the practise of free exhibition of works of art by American artists, has concluded a referendum among its membership with the result that more than 90 per cent. of the votes were cast in favor of a resolution requiring museums, colleges, and other institutions to pay a rental fee for exhibition pieces.

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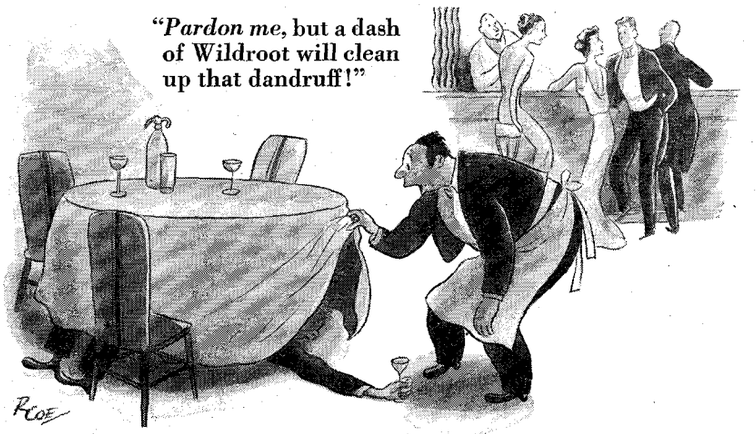

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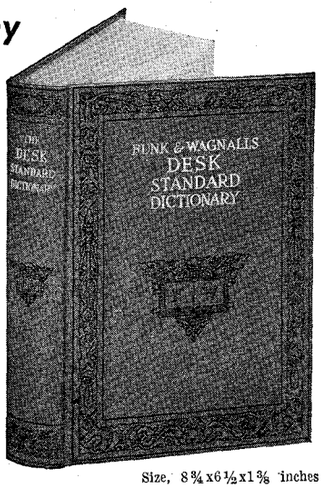

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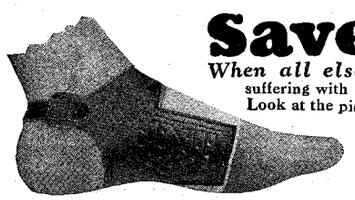

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Press

Reporter's Test Case

Refusal to Tell Source of Data Brings Citation for Contempt

When a lawyer, doctor, or priest is called into court, he usually is not required to divulge matters of a confidential nature which he has learned from his clients, his patients, or his parishioners. The extent to which such communications are privileged varies in the several States.

Newspaper men often have sought similar immunity from testifying, based on a similar axiom of professional ethics.

The question arose again last week when Martin Mooney, of the New York *American*, was cited for contempt in a New York Grand Jury investigation. Mooney, author of a series of articles charging an alliance between politicians and policy-gambling leaders, had refused to name "a big shot in a jam" whom he had mentioned in his testimony before the Grand Jury.

"The freedom of the press can not be curtailed in this important detail without seriously hampering its service to the public," said the New York *Herald Tribune*. "Only by protecting confidential sources can a reporter possibly uncover those hidden facts of governmental incompetence, corruption and crime, the discovery and publication of which constitute the first duty of a newspaper."

When Mooney was sentenced to thirty days in jail, fined $250, and remanded to the custody of his attorney, the latter prepared to make the case a test.

Analogous Cases

Analogous cases have not gone far to establish a workable precedent for newspaper men on those grounds, altho such cases have been won eventually on the plea, open to any citizen, that to give certain testimony would subject the witness to liability.

In 1914, George Burdick and William L. Curtin, of the New York *Tribune*, were called before the Grand Jury to reveal the identity of the party who had supplied the information for a jewelry-smuggling story.

Burdick refused on the ground that he, as a reporter, had a right to withhold information received in strict confidence. The court ruled otherwise, and fined both Burdick and Curtin.

The newspaper men then appealed on the grounds that to testify might incriminate them of having conspired with a government employee to violate the clause providing that all news in connection with the Customs Department must first be sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

President Wilson offered a "pardon," in advance, but the "pardon" was rejected as "thrust into the unwilling hands of witnesses who might thereby, as the Government's counselors thought, be put to the choice of either accepting pardons for crimes of which they were innocent, or suffering in jail for refusing to betray confidences which they regarded as sacred."

The Supreme Court upheld this view and ordered the men released.

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Week's Science News

(Continued from page 19)

States provide, for nervous and mental cases, more than half a million beds. The most striking thing about mental hospitals is their rapid growth, from 373,000 beds, in 1927, to 513,000, in 1933. In another twenty years, at this rate, more than 1,000,000 Americans will be in mental hospitals.

Chronic diseases have not been adequately studied, said Doctor Goldwater. Causes of these ailments are complex; each different form requires special measures of prevention and treatment. A challenge to medical men, he considers this will be the next great field for medical research and conquest. It is relatively untouched.

* * *

Meetings: Fifteen hundred physicians and psychiatrists met at Washington to consider the increase in mental and nervous disorders. Epilepsy was a chief topic. In the past, many types of treatment have been suggested for this fit-producing disease, from glandular operations to lifting a portion of the skull.

Physicians attending the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association were inclined last week to blame too great pressure of fluid on the brain, both in epilepsy, and migraine, a kind of chronic headache. Special diet was suggested as a means of diminishing the attacks.

Dr. Eugene Foldes, of New York, found a meat-rich diet helped many kinds of chronic headaches, and, in epilepsy, "a response was manifested in all cases, either complete disappearances of attacks or decreases in severity."

At Albany, New York, the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York, representing 14,000 physicians, adopted a resolution urging the American Medical Association to make a study of birth control, and its related problems.

The action is significant, because this was the first body of organized medicine of such size and importance to recommend official medical recognition of the birth-control problem. The resolution was introduced by Dr. George W. Kosmak of New York City.

On hearing of the action, the Women's Medical Society of New York State, holding its meeting simultaneously in Albany, sent to their colleagues "unanimous and hearty indorsements."

* * *

New Vitamin

Engaged in some feeding experiments with young chicks, two research workers of the Biochemical Institute of the University of Copenhagen, Drs. H. Dam and F. Schönheyder, discovered a mysterious bleeding-disease which they believed to be due to lack of a hitherto unknown vitamin, they reported to *Nature*, British scientific magazine.

Fed hog-liver, or extracts from it, the chicks' blood promptly regained the power of clotting. The Danish investigators believe the factor involved can not be Vitamin C, nor the little-known Vitamin E, and have tentatively named it Vitamin K, thereby adding a seventh letter to the vitamin-alphabet.

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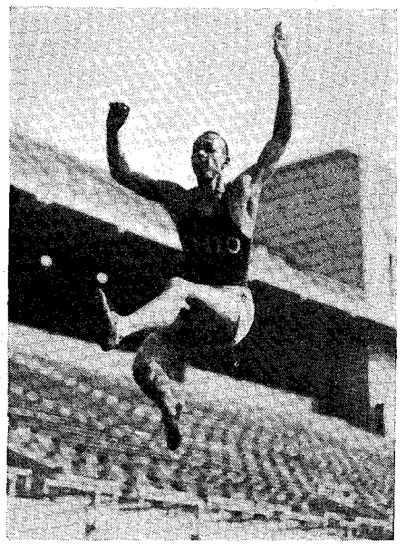
Two Men and a Track-Meet

Whatever the Outcome of Big Ten Championships, Jesse Owens of Ohio State and Willis Ward of Michigan—Both Negroes—Are Expected to Monopolize Attention of Spectators



Keystone

Jesse Owens: Page-boy in his spare time

Most important of Mid-Western outdoor college track-meets, this year's Big Ten Championships (Ann Arbor, Michigan, May 24-25) are narrowed by experts to two teams: Ohio State and Michigan. Chief reasons for the prophecy are two Negroes: Jesse Owens of Ohio State, and Willis Ward of Michigan.

Born on his father's farm in Danville, Alabama, on September 12, 1914, Owens—one of seven children—went to Cleveland with his family when he was four. Playing tag in front of Fairmount Junior High School, Owens impressed an onlooker with his speed in eluding "it." The onlooker was Charles Riley, track-coach of the school.

Riley asked young Jesse why he didn't go out for track. After a long argument, the Negro, with legs developed beyond his years, agreed to report. His sensational track and field career started soon after the game of tag, and Owens never has forgotten Riley, to whom he sent his first watch won in intercollegiate competition this year.

Ceramics and Track

Owens still holds three national scholastic and three State records set as a schoolboy. After he did the century in 9.4, alumni of twenty-eight colleges and universities tried to convince him that his future career lay with their alma maters. He entered Ohio State, and, as a sophomore—his first year as an intercollegiate competitor—he has taken part in nine intercollegiate meets, scored 115 individual points, twenty-one firsts, two seconds, and two thirds.

A thorough gentleman, Owens is a good student. His chief academic interest is ceramics, and he plans to teach in a negro college after taking his degree.

Owens worked his way through college his freshman year by pumping gas at a filling-station. Last fall, a negro representative in the Ohio House got Jesse a job as a page-boy. His most embarrassing moment came when he was called to the Speaker's rostrum while a resolution was read praising his achievements. Jesse blushed, fumbled with his tie; representatives and fellow-pages roared and applauded.

Like Joe Louis, the negro boxer from Detroit who fights Primo Carnera next month in New York, Owens helps support his family: each week he sends part of his salary to his folks in Cleveland.

Negroes have monopolized the sprint-events on American tracks in recent years. Anthropologists forward the theory that their superior feet and legs are the reason. In any event, Owens is superior.

Larry Snyder, his coach, thinks he can do twenty-seven feet in the broad-jump. He was seven inches back of the take-off board when he cleared 26-1¾ at the recent Drake Relays.

Entered in the 100, 220, and broad-jump events at Ann Arbor, Owens attracted most attention this year at two meets: the National A.A.U. indoor championships in New York, when he lowered the world sixty-meter record to 6.6, then leaped to a new world indoor broad-jump record of twenty-five feet nine inches at the same meet; at the Drake Relays he set a new American broad-jump record of twenty-six feet one and three-quarter inches. The world record, held by Chuhei Nambu of Japan, is twenty-six feet two and one-eighth inches.

Fastest Human

Other noteworthy performances: tied the world record for the sixty-yard dash at the Big Ten indoor meet at Chicago this year in 6.1; tied his own world record for sixty yards at the Butler Relays in Indianapolis; did the hundred-yard dash from a flying start in an unofficial trial in 8.4 on April 23, 1935, at Columbus, Ohio, the fastest time ever recorded for that distance by a human traveling under his own power.

Star of the Michigan-Ohio dual meet held at Ann Arbor earlier this month, Owens took four of Ohio's seven first places, winning both dashes and the low hurdles and broad-jump. Ward did not compete for Michigan in that meet.

Willis Ward, Michigan's 196-pound all-round athlete, is entered in the century, the high-jump, the broad-jump, and the high-hurdles in the Big Ten meet. A one-man team in himself, he is a crack sprinter and hurdler, and a good field-event man in addition to playing end on the football-team.

Before the Big Ten outdoor meet of this week-end, the best performances scored by these two Negroes in the events they are scheduled for were: 100 yards: Owens, 9.4, Ward, 9.6; broad-jump: Owens, 25 feet, 9 inches; Ward, 24 feet, 2 inches.

Wide World

Willis Ward: He hopes Michigan wins

No loafer on the track, Ward isn't too prompt in social engagements. Some time ago his fellow-townsmen of Saginaw, Michigan, invited him to a huge banquet in his honor. Ward showed up twenty-four hours late.

Drawing the Color-Line

The color-line is drawn more sharply in football than in track. Last fall, 1,500 students and faculty members at Michigan signed a petition urging that Michigan's crack end be put into the game against Georgia Tech. Authorities ignored the petition, and substitutes for both teams were sent in. A substitute made the error that contributed to a Michigan victory.

Ward was breathing over the shoulder of George Anderson of California at the finish of the century on the Coast last month. But he tied for first in the high-jump (his record is six feet seven inches) at Berkeley, and won the 120-yard high hurdles, and, also, the broad-jump, in the same meet.

Enjoying the services of Owens for the first time this year, Ohio State never has won the Big Ten Championships in track, won by Illinois last year. The Big Ten meet, held without interruption since 1901, has been won thirteen times by Michigan, twelve by Illinois, three times by Chicago, and three times by Wisconsin.

Non-members of the Conference, California has won once, Stanford once (with Notre Dame) and Missouri once. From 1907 to 1917, Michigan, altho a leader in the records of winning teams, was not a member.

Indiana finished second last year, largely through the efforts of Chuck Hornbostel, now at Harvard, and Ivan Fuqua.

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No Talker, Good Pitcher

Cy Blanton, Pirate Rookie, Relies More on Screw-Ball and Sharp-Breaking Curve Than on Conversation for Success

Unlike last year's baseball sensations—the Dean brothers—the present major-league head-liner is quiet, unassuming Darrell Elijah Blanton, ace rookie-pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Red-headed, blue-eyed, with a disarming grin, Blanton also has a right arm that's in excellent condition. It has helped him compile a pitching-record which has sent baseball-writers to the record-book for comparisons.

Back in 1911, Grover "Old Pete" Alexander, who, during his twenty years in the big leagues, established a record of 373 victories, received the same acclaim which now is Blanton's. In his first year in the big leagues, Alexander won twenty-eight games, lost thirteen.

Keystone

Cy Blanton; The Cardinals let him go

Blanton, known as "Cy," who resembles Cy Moore, the farmer-pitcher who labored for the Yankees a few years ago, has a long way to go to equal that record, but his form indicates a place among the leaders at the end of the 1935 pennant-grind.

Blanton, a monosyllabic conversationalist, was born in Waurika, Oklahoma, son of a good semipro catcher. Born to the tradition, Cy has had a baseball in his hand ever since he was able to throw. As a boy, he played ball on the neighboring sand-lots, morning, noon, and night.

Unlike the Dean boys—Elmer, Paul and Dizzy—there are no other Blanton brothers who play ball. Cy doesn't sing, altho the Pirates have a reputation for their locker-room harmony. He doesn't play cards, and he won't dance, why should he? He concentrates on getting his screw-ball, and a downward, sharp-breaking curve past National League batters.

Blanton knows little of the strength and weaknesses of opposing batters—except their identity. To date he hasn't needed a pitcher's note-book.

He started playing ball in Shawnee, Oklahoma. From there, he was sent to one of the St. Louis Cardinal farm-clubs. Unfortunately for Frank Frisch, Cardinal Manager, who is in the market for another good pitcher, the Cardinals released Blanton.

For St. Joseph, in the Western League, Cy won twenty-one while losing seven, in 1933. Included in the twenty-one victories was a no-hit, no-run night-game. In this game, he struck out twenty opposing batters. His strike-out record for that year was 284 in 256 innings.

Last year, he led the International League, while playing with Albany, with 165 strike-outs.

Losing a pitching-duel with his off-season hunting-companion, Carl Hubbell, of the New York Giants, Blanton permitted but one earned run, struck out six, and gave only eight hits.

This is Blanton's sixth year in organized baseball. Lack of control kept him from the major leagues until this year. The handicap apparently overcome, on April 19, he beat St. Louis 3-0 with one hit, and fanned six. On April 24, he beat Cincinnati 6-2, allowed six hits, fanned eleven. On April 29, he beat St. Louis and Dizzy Dean, 3-2, allowing eight hits and fanning five. On May 4, he beat Brooklyn 1-0, three hits, and fanned six. On May 6, he saved the Boston game, pitched one inning, fanned two.

No boaster, Blanton refuses to predict his 1935 victories. Now he is engaged in reversing the "Hit 'em where they ain't" axiom to "Pitch 'em where they ain't."

Brown Bomber's Birthday

Hysteria, unknown in Detroit since the Tigers won the American League pennant last year, broke out in the colored district of the automobile city last week. The inhabitants "went to town" with a vengeance.

More than 7,500 persons "stomped" in a ball-room built to hold 5,000. They danced, pushed, and were pushed as feverish feet sought space for variations of the "Westchester," the "Lindy Hop" and the "Continental." Several white people watched from the side-lines.

The occasion was the twenty-first birthday of Joe Louis, negro boxer, and First Citizen of Detroit's colored population. Called on to make a speech, Louis, who fights Primo Carnera next month in New York, said: "I'm twenty-one, so now I won't have to help Ma do the dishes. I'm too grown up for that."

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Judges Should Wear Ascots

British Haberdashery Adds Color to Morris and Essex Dog-Show, Largest Outdoor Kennel-Meeting in America—Generous Cash Prizes Bring Record Entries

Once a year, early in May, a large canvas sign is strung across the main street of Madison, New Jersey, announcing the annual dog-show of the Morris and Essex Kennel Club. Several days later, telephone-poles within a ten-mile radius of Madison sport squares of yellow cardboard decorated with red arrows: "Dog-show."

Wide World

Hostess at Madison

On the day of the show—May 25, this year — every road leading to Madison is cluttered with passenger-cars, station-wagons, trucks—some of them full of several breeds of dogs, and carrying huge signs: "Going to Morris and Essex Dog-Show." All of them are bound for Giralda Farms, estate of Mrs. Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, chief patron of the largest outdoor dog-show in the country.

An ardent dog-fancier, the gray-haired, simply dressed niece of John D. Rockefeller helped organize the first show at Madison in 1927. She made it clear the Madison Show, as it is called, was to be an exhibitors' show, which means that everything is planned for the exhibitor, and his dogs, rather than for the spectator.

In 1927, there were 779 entries at Madison; in 1930, the number leaped to 1,852. In 1933, there were 2,964 entries, and, last year, 3,590 compared with the Westminster Kennel Club's record entry of 3,557 in 1930.

Moose-Hunting in Norway

The chief reason for the popularity of the Madison Show with exhibitors is the generous prize-money. This year, most of the classes will offer a silver trophy, for first; $10, for second; $5, for third, and $3, for fourth. Dachshunds will get $15, $5, and $3. The entry-fee is only $3. Many liberal cash-prizes will be awarded for special classes.

Mrs. Dodge's show usually imports several judges from abroad. Johnny Aarflot, who breeds Norwegian elkhounds for moose-hunting at his estate, Aasta Station, Osterdalen, Norway, will judge that breed. Felix Agnus Leser will judge whippets, Eskimo dogs, and Siberian huskies. Mr. Leser contracted tuberculosis during the World War, and gives his sled-dogs credit for his cure. For years he has mushed through the Adirondack snows. He will judge several members of the team which has won the race at The Pas, Manitoba, for the past three years.

Otto Gross and Oscar Sickinger have come from Germany to judge dachshunds and German shepherds, respectively. Other judges have been drawn from North Carolina, Connecticut, Ontario, Ohio, Massachusetts, Detroit, and Chicago.

Most amusing, to the ringsiders, are Vinton P. Breese, of Caldwell, New Jersey; Freeman Lloyd, of Oscawana, New York, and Charles G. Hopton, of New York City. Breese, an artist, as well as a fancier, usually sports a red Ascot tie, Tattersall waistcoat, *pince-nez* glasses with black band, spats, and, occasionally, a red rain-cape. He jumps all over the ring, and crouches when he judges dachshunds. He will do chihuahuas, toy Manchester terriers, and Yorkshire terriers.

Mr. Pickwick as a Judge

Lloyd, who has judged all over the world, including South Africa and Australia, did much to introduce the English springer spaniel into this country, especially as a field-trial dog. The *Mr. Pickwick* of the kennel-world, he seldom is seen without an Ascot, and spectacles through which he peers to determine his placings. Hopton is Breese's rival in haberdashery, judging in heavy tweeds whatever the temperature, bright red cravats, and, usually, an Ascot.

So anxious is she to make her show the best and biggest, Mrs. Dodge frequently pays exhibitors' entry-fees to insure a record entry in some breed. An all-rounder, she favors German shepherds, beagles, pointers, and bloodhounds, importing and breeding some of the best specimens of those breeds on her Madison estate.

Held in late May, the Madison Show does not always enjoy ideal weather for dog-shows. Two years ago, one man dropped dead, several dogs died of the excessive heat. Many woman exhibitors fainted, including Mrs. Norman Thomas, wife of the noted Socialist. She shows cocker-spaniels.

Worst sufferers from the heat are English bulldogs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, French bulls, officials who run from ring to ring, collecting judging-sheets, getting dogs into the ring for their respective classes, and professional handlers trying to show several dogs at once.

For one reason or other, most toy-dog fanciers are corpulent women who carry hairbrushes into the ring, and, sometimes, juggle their entries on the judging-block with tight leashes.

Bald, but Competent

Located in his brightly-painted office, in the middle of the polo-field, which is flanked by tents under which the dogs are benched, George Foley, solemn-faced and bald, superintends the show.

He is aided by A. McClure Halley, Mrs. Dodge's kennel-manager. Last year, Halley spent the entire rainy day in a sou'wester and hip-boots.

An enigma to novices, dog-shows are run off in classes. Dogs compete against each other in several classes such as puppy, novice, American-bred, limit, and open. The winner in each class competes for best-of-winners, and, finally, best-of-breed. The best dog in the show is picked from winners of each variety-group, which consists of a breed-winner among the terriers, sporting-dogs, hounds, working-dogs, non-sporting, and toy breeds.

Aside from the two premier shows of the year—Westminster and Madison—many other licensed shows (carrying American Kennel Club championship points) are held annually.

Last year, 276 licensed dog-shows were held in the United States, in addition to many sanctioned shows not carrying championship points.

Approximately 1,000,000 dogs have been registered with the A.K.C., in addition to sporting-dogs registered by the American Field, another kennel organization in the Mid-West.

Keystone

Judging a record entry of Irish setters at the Morris and Essex Show in 1934

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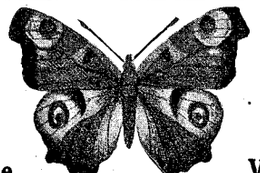

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Sport Shots

Title Deferred: Last March Mildred ["Babe"] Didrikson, twenty-two-year-old all-round girl athlete, told a reporter in Dallas, Texas, she had two athletic ambitions: to win the Women's Golf Championship here and the British title abroad.

Keystone

"Marvelous Mildred"

First step toward that goal was her victory in the Texas Women's Championship last month. The former stenographer was rejected by two country-clubs before the Beaumont Club admitted her to membership necessary under tournament rules. The Texas title won, she sent in her entry for the Southern Women's Tournament.

A professional athlete in other sports, Miss Didrikson has stuck to amateur golf. Last week, the United States Golf Association told the Women's Southern Golf Association that "for the best interests of the game," it would be best not to accept Miss Didrikson's entry.

Said "Babe": "What the U.S.G.A. says goes, and there's nothing I can do about it."

The Texas Professional Golfers, meeting in Dallas, called the ruling a "dirty deal."

* * *

Back-Slaps, Flowers: Over the radio, in the newspapers, around the stables, racing-experts criticized Jockey Saunders for his "incompetent" handling of a big lumbering horse named Omaha which finished third in the Wood Memorial last month.

Jim Fitzsimmons, trainer for the star of the Belair Stud, ignored the criticism, stuck by "Smoky" Saunders. He thought it was a combination good enough to win a couple of big races and possibly a third. The gawky colt's sire, Gallant Fox, had taken the Derby, the Preakness, and the Belmont, in 1930. Omaha, Saunders up, has won two of the big three-year-old classics. The Belmont, June 8, will decide whether Omaha is as great as his sire. Already Saunders is rated a top jockey. Banged on the back by two Governors, showered with flowers, cheered by more than 100,000 spectators, Saunders gives the credit to Omaha: "He doesn't need me to win. I almost broke my arm holding him in at Pimlico."

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"Smoky" Saunders

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Wall Street Is Inflation-Minded

Stock Market's Improvement Involves Spreading Belief That Inflationary Forces Will Operate; Bankers Are Fighting the Eccles Bill; Progress Toward Stabilization

Encouraged by the market's further sprightly advance into new price territory, Wall Street's bullishness on stocks continues to be largely a matter of belief that inflation is just around the corner. Not only in brokers' offices and Stock Exchange corridors, but in banking quarters as well, assertion and prophecy to that effect are steadily becoming more numerous and more positive.

Naturally stimulating to such expectation was the passage of the veterans' bonus bill by the Senate. When the Patman mandate suddenly appeared to have a better chance for enactment than was at first supposed, the Wall Street imagination promptly concerned itself anew with the potentialities of printing-press money. It was the most definite threat—or promise—of immediate currency-volume expansion that had been seriously offered by Washington, and, altho there was Wall Street outcry against it as unsound and disaster-breeding, there also was Wall Street understanding of its initial potency to lift commodity prices and common-stock equities.

Doubtless such understanding would have more direct effect marketwise if there had not been abiding disbelief in financial circles that President Roosevelt's certain veto of the Patman bill would be overridden. It is obvious, nevertheless, that new appraisals of inflation possibilities and probabilities were encouraged, and that there now is increasing expectancy of timely inflationary results from the Government's work-relief expenditure, from its silver-boosting policy, from an overflow from the brimful credit-reservoir, from other potential sources.

Wall Street is undeniably inflation-minded, and much of its new speculative hopefulness for common-stock quotations is of that quality.

Militant Bankers

Thus, the stock market is deriving encouragement and improvement from what is held, by its own tradition and theory, to be essentially destructive. That, however, is not as anomalous as it may sound. By the same theory, the destruction will not materialize until inflation has distorted values, and it is the distortion, rather than its later consequences, that Wall Street is considering at the moment.

The market's attitude toward the Administration's proposed banking legislation is much the same. The Eccles bill may be quite as menacing as is claimed, but since it is future, not present, political control of credit that the bankers arraign as the menace, the Wall Street rank and file sees no reason to regard it as immediately disturbing.

However, there is no such complacency on the part of Wall Street bankers. All at once, and with accord that suggests timing, they have shelved all pretense of amity with the Administration and have appeared in the open, coats off, to fight the banking bill to the end.

With more dignity but no less earnestness, they are emulating the utility interests by appealing to the directly interested public. William C. Potter, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, set that fashion last week with a notably vigorous letter to his stockholders, and there are indications that it will be widely followed.

At the same time an equally vigorous and significant attack on the proposed bill was made from within by Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, Rockefeller kinsman, supposedly closest of all Wall Street bankers to the Roosevelt Administration, Chairman of the Banking Committee of the President's Advisory Council of Fifty-two. In advance of publication of his Committee's report to the President, Mr. Aldrich denounced the Eccles measure to a Senate Committee as being one "not of security, but of insecurity."

Subsequent outgivings from other banking and business sources have had similar implication—that the Administration-banker truce of last year is ended and that an energetic campaign has been openly launched to kill the obnoxious features of Title 2 of the Eccles banking bill.

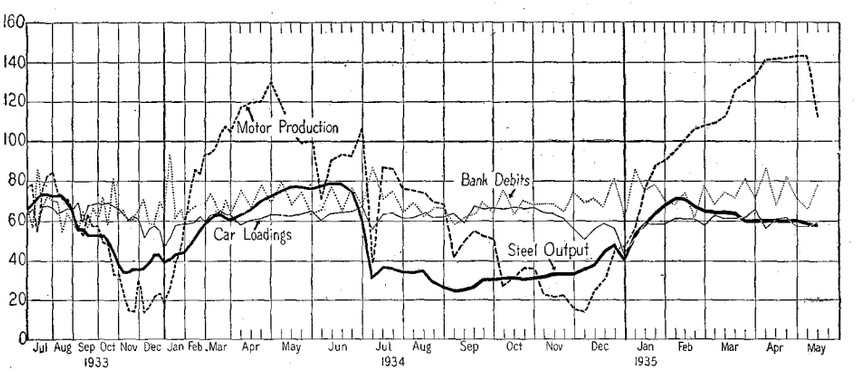
Inviting London

Despite partizan criticism, it is the Wall Street feeling that Secretary Morgenthau's unexpected statement regarding currency stabilization last week was decidedly important and perhaps highly significant. Indefinite as it was, such unforced public announcement that Washington is ready to consider an international agreement is looked upon as a step forward. The guarded reply made a few days later by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is looked upon as another.

It is quite conceivable that both statements were experimental and cryptic. That of Secretary Morgenthau, however, was admission that the Administration considers exchange conditions sufficiently satisfactory to warrant cooperative stabilization at this time. There has been no such official intimation heretofore. Two years ago, when Great Britain wanted to stabilize, President Roosevelt and his advisers thought it would be disadvantageous for America to do so, and there was no disclosed change from that view until last week.

Apparently it is the British Government which now thinks stabilization inopportune for British interests. That was the tenor of the Chancellor's recent remarks. It may have had trading purpose, however, and that may be true also of the Morgenthau statement. It is certain that, in the end, the international agreement will be a matter of compromise to which all parties will contribute some concession. Bargaining will precede it, and a strong suggestion of bargaining is contained in the latest developments at Washington and London.

To be sure there are obstacles. London can argue with some propriety that sterling is yet somewhat too high in relation to the dollar, and that the American policies with respect to gold, silver, and international debts are disruptive. But the Morgenthau announcement has put Great Britain on the defensive. Such an authority as Leon Fraser, who is retiring from the Presidency of the Bank of International Settlements to become a New York banker, declares that "if Britain would stabilize *de facto* for a period in agreement with the United States, most of the currency chaos would be over in six weeks." And with that experienced opinion there is increasing banking agreement throughout the world.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending May 11

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Name Gay Exchange Head

"Logical candidate" (THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 16), "regular candidate" (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 13), Charles R. Gay, senior partner of Whitehouse & Company, one of Wall Street's oldest firms —its centenary has been celebrated—was elected President of the New York Stock Exchange on May 13. He was unopposed.

To Richard Whitney's successor, there is "neither a new nor an old deal," but he is pledged to "a policy of frankness." Of more interest to bulls, bears, and even lambs, were Mr. Gay's committee recommendations (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 20).

The Exchange's Governing Committee elected Edward Henry Harriman Simmons Vice-President. He was its "Prosperity President" (1924-'30) but was sunning himself in Hawaii when the bottom dropped out of the stock market in 1929. Mr. Whitney, who, as Vice-President, took the helm to weather the series of crises, succeeded Mr. Simmons.

Asked if Mr. Simmons was not one of the "Old Guard" against which Mr. Gay's proponents rebelled this year, the new President said the vice-presidential appointment was at his own request. Significance, too, was seen in Mr. Whitney's election as one of fourteen Governors, with 1,146 out of a total of 1,181 votes cast. The other thirteen trailed.

The new President was born in Brooklyn in 1875, has been a member of the Exchange since November 2, 1911. He joined Whitehouse & Company in 1919. For the five previous years he headed his own firm. He was first elected to the Governing Committee in May, 1923.

Namesake of Edward H. Harriman, the new Vice-President was born in Jersey City the year after Mr. Gay, studied medicine two years, quit to enter finance, bought a seat on the Exchange at the turn of the century.

Chairman Weber Resigns

Conflict that went on for three years and more was ended last week when the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation announced both intention to apply for permanent registration of its shares on the Stock Exchange, and the resignation of Orlando F. Weber as Chairman of its Board of Directors.

The conflict derived from Mr. Weber's persistent refusal to supply either his stockholders or the Stock Exchange with facts concerning the company's assets, particularly its great holdings of investment securities.

At one time, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, representing himself and other share-owners, made such vigorous demand for information at an annual company-meeting that some concessions were obtained. Later the Stock Exchange threatened to delist Allied Chemical stocks unless its requirements were met, and a compromise of sorts was effected.

However, Mr. Weber, dominating the management, stubbornly held to his anti-publicity policy, and the present necessary surrender to the Securities Law and the SEC is significantly coupled with his withdrawal from executive association with the corporation. One of the founders of Allied Chemical fifteen years ago, and its early President, he became Chairman of the Board in 1931.

Boom Forecaster

Last year Maj. L. L. B. Angas, of London, wrote "The Coming American Boom," which, well publicized, diverted Wall Street from despondency for a day or two. This year the same author has, enterprisingly, written "The Boom Begins" as a sequel, and, perhaps, as the second of a continuing series of American stock-market forecasts.

Once a stock-broker, now a commentator on finance and economics, Major Angas is, as he himself might say, a rare one for inflation, managed-currency, and the like. He approves New Deal finance, quarrels with such of its critics as J. P. Warburg and Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, believes American inflation will proceed, and thinks it may be arrested at the proper time by the powers provided by the new Banking Bill.

Resulting from a single and yet unfulfilled prophecy, the British forecaster's *vogue* in Wall Street is singular. Short, square-built, fiercely-mustached, Major Angas speaks forcefully in public.

Demand Brings No Supply

"The old law that supply will respond to demand has been suspended so far as new capital issues are concerned," says Col. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company. "The demand for investment bonds of good quality is so great that price quotations for them have advanced to new high levels, and for some classes of bonds the prices have risen to levels higher than any ever reached previously. Meanwhile the supply of new issues does not increase in response to this unusual demand. There is no precedent for this anomalous condition.

"Two possible explanations deserve consideration. The first is that perhaps business enterprises will not borrow funds to improve equipment and expand operations while Federal borrowing continues on a vast scale. The second is that, perhaps, business will continue to refrain from seeking new capital as long as the codes maintain regulation over the details of their operations."

Standard Sues Standard

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana *vs.* The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey: to the layman this may be a puzzler, but to the Federal District Court at St. Louis, Missouri, it is merely another corporation lawsuit.

Indiana Standard asks the Court to enjoin New Jersey Standard from offering products labeled "Esso" in fourteen States in which the Indiana company does business. For forty years, runs the Indiana firm's plea, the trade-marks "Standard," "Soco," "So," *etc.*, have been its label. Millions have been spent to identify these with the Indiana company, says the plaintiff's brief.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Are Europeans More Patriotic?

Sir:—Returning recently from Europe after an absence of ten years, I ran pell-mell into a parade of some regiment or other on Fifth Avenue. The sidewalks were lined with many proud and curious citizens. But, as the Stars and Stripes went by, I was deeply struck by the failure of a large majority of them to doff hats. Some lifted their headgear only half-heartedly, listlessly. In Paris or London these shirkers would have caused a riot. Let the Tricolor or the Union Jack go by and Frenchmen and Britons remove top-pieces snappily, policemen salute briskly. Are Europeans more patriotic, or is our sorely-tried patriotism lax?

Troy, New York. PHILIP BLANFORD.

The Careful Motorist Pays

Sir:—Let the echo ring from Maine to California, "Honors for Careful Motorists." Now that every one is organizing for every thing, why not start an organization for the careful motorist? I have paid some $500, others have paid more, and get nothing from it but an increase in rates next year, because the careless motorist who has caused the extra accidents (and can often get no insurance to protect me) has raised the accident-rate.

ELLIS J. BARRINGER.

Manchester, New Hampshire.

Sir:—The leading article in the science and invention department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, "Barleycorn in the Gas-Tank," dulls the edge of one of our highway-safety slogans, "Liquor and Gasoline Don't Go Together." I suppose we shall have to change the thought to the effect that the mixing may be in the tank of the car, but not in the tank of the driver.

Martinsville, Virginia. OWEN R. EASLEY.

New Shackles for Lawyers

Sir:—The key to the reduction of crime lies in the hands of every lawyer.

If we really want to fight crime, it is necessary to create another new law which would "compel a lawyer to fight with all his might for his client's rights and ask a lawful justice." A new law which would stop feint-defenses in the court-room would serve the purpose, I believe.

Therefore, I venture to suggest our statesmen draft a bill for a new law which will disbar any lawyer as soon as he loses a certain number of cases—say: Ten cases, for instance. VINCENT CATTANO.

Syracuse, New York.

City Riff-Raff and New Farmers

Sir:—I think that Fred DeArmond should not be so frightened about the invasion of the rural sections by what he terms the riff-raff from the cities.

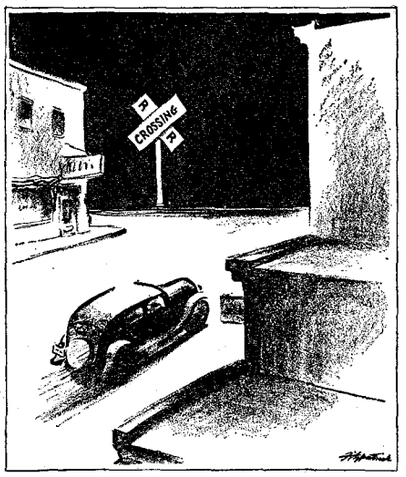
That class of city-dwellers can never be induced to abandon their ways, or alley-haunts, for industrious living, or healthy environment, but the legitimately unemployed from the cities, placed on productive farms of a size that can be worked by the owner and his family, would revolve into a population that would be the bulwark of this great republic in a very short time.

It is phenomenal that the men from the rural districts (the tillers of the soil) can always be depended upon for their patriotism, and for their ability to defend their country.

It is more pleasant to view a countryside well dotted with cheerful farmhouses than to gaze on a main street crowded with despondent-looking, sturdy men and women whom prolonged disappointment is liable to drive into the riff-raff, thus increasing the crop of social problems.

R. GANGES.

San Francisco.



Over the Tracks to Eternity

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Resents Attack on Senate

Sir:—This letter is in reply to an attack on the Senate written by C. W. Wilson and printed in your issue of May 4. This is an answer, and not a defense, because all Americans who value their liberties know that the Senate needs no defense.

One sometimes wonders after reading letters like Mr. Wilson's, or after listening to addresses over the radio advocating the Townsend Plan, or the "Share-the-Wealth" plan, whether we are still living under a democracy, or in an insane asylum. Mr. Wilson calls the Senate a useless, expensive barnacle, and would abolish it. This would leave the States without representation in the Congress, endanger the liberties of us all, and leave our vice presidents with nothing to do. J. P. L. L. MARSTON.

Powderville, Montana.

In Defense of Animal Experiments

Sir:—William J. Bailey, Jr., in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, says: "Living dogs, kindly treated, have saved more lives than the poor beasts who have suffered torture in the name of science."

I wonder if he is acquainted with the work of Banting on insulin, all of which was done on dogs. As a diabetic who finds it necessary to take four injections of insulin each day in order to stay alive, I say blessings on those noble animals who gave their lives that I and thousands like me might live. The Great Master has said that there is no greater friend than one who lays down his life for another's.

In case Mr. Bailey says it is unfair to make dogs unwilling martyrs, I can point proudly to Walter Reed, and to hundreds like him, who willingly suffered, and died, that suffering in others might be abated and banished.

Philadelphia. FREDERICK C. SMITH, M.D.

A New Boondoggling Puzzle

Sir:—A recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST contains a much-needed recipe for putting a necktie on a shirt with collar attached, so that the collar does not wrinkle and the wearer "lose time and temper." Will some reader now please furnish a recipe for getting a tie to slip so it can be properly adjusted when worn with a stiff collar on a shirt with collar detached? We never get too old or too wise to learn.

ROBERT MCINTURFF.

West Union, Ohio.

The Debate Over Florida Tourists

Sir:—Your correspondent, L. C. Bundgaard, in a recent issue, evidently did not visit Florida this season else he would have had a different slant on the "distribution of wealth" and the "undeserving privileged class." I toured Florida this winter and was amazed at the number of low-priced cars bearing licenses from every State in the Union.

These tourists were not spending money recklessly, but were having a swell time in a modest wholesome way. They were people of modest means. There were wealthy folks there, too. They were spending money freely, and that money brought prosperity to waiters, chauffeurs, servants, merchants, fruit-growers, garage men, and countless other small fry.

Yonkers, New York. J. H. RHOADES.

Sir:—For asinine suggestions L. C. Bundgaard's proposal that Florida tourists be taxed $1 a day probably touches a new all-time high. Does Mr. Bundgaard believe that all vacations (such as a summer trip to the mountains of Colorado) are needless luxuries and marks of social inequalities, or is it that he just doesn't know that 85 per cent. of the tourists to Florida come for health reasons?

If he could see the hundreds of thousands of elderly people whose annual visit to Florida during the winter, and the consequent escape from colds and other ailments, has extended their span and usefulness, he would hardly brand Florida vacationing as a luxury.

And, incidentally, when did $5 a day for food, lodging, amusement, travel-expense, *etc.*, get into the "luxurious spending" classification?

Jacksonville, Florida. V. J. OBENAUER, JR.

Sir:—The major premise of Mr. Bundgaard's statement is that the Florida tourists are "an undeserving, privileged class." Who is to be their judge? Perhaps if your correspondent knew the life history of a typical cross-section of Florida tourists, he might learn that many of them are retired farmers who, in their youth, arose with the dawn, and worked conscientiously until dark, summer and winter, and who, by thrift and economy, succeeded in saving enough to take care of themselves in their old age, with an occasional trip to Florida.

Others are retired mechanics, artizans, or tradesmen, small merchants, who, during their productive years, have managed to save a nest-egg for old-age enjoyment in a sunny climate, or to take a brief vacation in middle life. Some of these are masters of industry who, in their day, have founded institutions which give employment to millions. Who is to say they are undeserving? Some are invalids.

Need any one envy these people the pleasures their hard-earned money brings them?

New York City. L. A. MACK.

Sir:—I have spent four winters in Florida, and the only "privilege" I have is to try and save enough from taxes to get together the cash to buy gasoline to get there and rent and food during the stay. Out of my experience and observation, I know that thousands of those who manage to get to Florida for the winter months are farmers, and other thousands never "spend" anything.

There are, of course, many wealthy people who winter in Florida, but the percentage of that 1,750,000 would be so small as to be negligible. I'll bet Mr. Bundgaard is either a "Townsendite," or a "Huey-ite," who wants to share the fruits of some other man's industry.

Ann Arbor, Michigan. WILL E. HAMPTON.

Sir:—An estimate of the different classes of spenders as Florida tourists annually would be: the really big spenders, 100,000; medium spenders, 300,000; small spenders, 500,000; poor spenders, who pick up jobs during tourist season, 100,000; a total of one million.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Tallahassee, Florida.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(Chart No. 19: As of May 18, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Legislative Appropriations—The last of the annual appropriation bills, with the exception of the Second Deficiency bill, is the one providing funds for the legislative branch of the Government, including the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Library of Congress, among other items. This bill, numbered H.R. 8021, was sponsored in the House by Representative Ludlow, of Indiana.

The measure provides a total of $20,355,965, an increase of $1,884,934 over last year due in part to elimination of pay-cuts established under the Economy Act. This total is broken down as follows: Senate, $3,101,911; House of Representatives, $8,289,932; Capitol Police, $110,650; Joint Committee on Printing, $11,620; Legislative Counsel, $75,000; Architect of the Capitol, $1,768,218; Botanic Garden, $114,987; Library of Congress, $2,379,647; Government Printing Office, $4,500,000, and Miscellaneous, $4,000.

* * *

AAA Amendments—Another new draft of the bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been introduced by Representative Jones, of Texas, and is numbered H.R. 8052. The new measure provides for subsidizing exports, for compensatory taxes on imports that adversely affect domestic agricultural producers, for benefit payments in kind (that is, benefit payments might be made in farm products rather than cash), for making "adjustments" rather than merely "reductions" in crop output, and for attention to increases in interest and tax payments when computing parity prices.

Other significant provisions include specific authority to impose licenses on milk, tobacco, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables, and wool; authority to impose licenses on retailers as retailers only in the case of milk and milk products; and inspection of handlers' books.

* * *

Holding Companies—Following consideration of his original Holding Company Bill (S. 1725) by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, embodied recommendations in a new draft which he introduced as Senate bill numbered S. 2796.

While the new bill carries the general title of providing for control and elimination of public-utility holding companies operating, or marketing securities, in interstate and foreign commerce, it is somewhat modified from the first bill. It permits the Securities and Exchange Commission under certain conditions to exempt holding companies of a specified character, and it extends the time of dissolution from the year 1940 to the year 1942.

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Supreme Court and Congress—Representative Dobbins, of Illinois, has proposed a resolution in the House which would require a two-thirds majority of the Supreme Court in declaring any act of Congress to be unconstitutional. At present a simple majority of the Court is all that is required. Mr. Dobbins's resolution, which is numbered H.J. Res. 287 and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, would amend the Constitution, which would necessitate ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

Monetary Stabilization—The subject of world monetary stabilization was incorporated in a resolution (Senate Concurrent Resolution 15) by Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma. His resolution, the Senator explains, purposes to set forth the steps which the nations must take and which this Government must take preliminary to calling a world conference on monetary policies and the stabilization of world monetary units. He includes the suggestion of using "both gold and silver at an agreed and fixed ratio as a form of specie to be secured and held as the basis of the currencies of the several respective nations." After various steps are taken, the President would be authorized to call a world monetary conference looking to a stabilization agreement.

			HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	Bill Number		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2	3												
BONUS							Passed					Passed		
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	5-7	(18)	....	
TREAS. P.O. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed S-5-7		
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	H-4-22	....	
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed S-3-13	....	
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22	
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed S-3-26		
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10	3-8	H-3-29	4-9	
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed S-3-20		
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21	
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed S-5-1		
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	4-16	H-4-30	5-9	
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed S-5-10		
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	H-4-15	....	
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed							
Cary	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	....	....	....	....	
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA.														
Ludlow	HR8021	Appro.	(b)	5-13	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
4-BILLION RELIEF							Passed					Passed S-4-5		
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8	
SOCIAL INSURANCE							Passed							
Doughton	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	4-19	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
HOME LOAN							Passed					Passed		
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	....	....	
FARM CREDIT														
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	Passed	.....	....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(a)	5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	2-11	....	....	
FOOD, DRUG														
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(14)	....	....	....	
HOLDING CO'S.														
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Wheeler	S2796	.....	....	....	..	....	I.C.		(b)	5-14	....	....	....	
AAA AMEND.														
Jones	HR8052	Agri.	(b)	5-15	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(16)	4-24	....	....	....	....	
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY							Passed					Passed S-4-11		
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	4-19	
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION							Passed							
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
RIVERS AND HARBORS							Passed							
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
NRA EXTENSION														
Harrison	S2445	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Clark	SJR113	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	None	5-2	None	5-14	....	....	
AIR-MAIL SERVICE							Passed							
Mead	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
O'Mahoney	S2420	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
McKellar	S2454	.....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
WAR-PROFITS							Passed							
McSwain	HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	(18)	(18)	....	....	....	....	
FARM-TENANT														
Jones	HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bankhead	S2367	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(18)	....	....	....	
BANKING							Passed							
Steagall	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	5-9	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....	
LYNCHING														
Costigan-Wagner	S24	Judic.	Minor	3-18	(17)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
LABOR BOARD														
Connery	HR7978	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Wagner	S1958	.....	....	....	....	....	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	5-16	....	....	

(a) The House amended the Farm Credit Bill to provide interest rates of 3½% from next July 1 to July 1, 1936, and 4% from July 1, 1936, to July 1, 1938. It also provided that no payment on principal would be required until July 11, 1938, if the borrower is not in default.

(b) Committee amendments are incorporated in the digest of the bill in the first column on this page.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Change o' Scenery. — SUITOR — "And where is your sister, Jimmy?"

JIMMY—"She just ran upstairs to change rings when she saw you coming." — *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Strategy. — "Father," said the small boy, "what is psychology?"

"Psychology, my son, is a word of four syllables that you ring in to distract attention when the explaining gets difficult." — *Boston Evening Transcript.*

Domestic Corporation. — "So your wife takes in washing?" the Montgomery County judge asked a man who was up for vagrancy. "What do you do?"

"Well, Judge," explained the accused, "I takes in the washin', the old woman does the washin', I takes the washin' back, the old woman collects the money and I talks her out of most of it."—*Wichita Eagle.*

"It says, 'Teas, Light Refreshments, Bed and Breakfast.'"
—The Passing Show *(London)*

Bless You!—"Want to leave me, Mary? I thought you were quite comfortable. What is it for—something private?"

"No, ma'am, it's a sergeant."—*Troy Times Record.*

But Plenty of It.—When the pipe-band of a certain regiment of Scots played for the first time on Church Square, Pretoria, a Kaffir listening to the band was asked what he thought of it.

After a few seconds' consideration he replied: "Plenty no good, boss. No beginning, no middle, no finish, all one like."—*Sporting and Dramatic.*

The Critics.—Church service was over, and three members walked home together, discussing the message they had heard.

"I tell you," said the first, enthusiastically, "Doctor Blank can certainly dive deeper into the truth than any minister I ever heard!"

"Yes," said the second man, "and he can stay under longer."

"Yes," echoed the third, "and come up drier!"—*Hudson Star.*

Not So Encouraging. — The Christmas guest was being shown to his bed in the haunted room by his host's faithful, but rather sinister-looking, retainer.

At the door of the room, they paused.

"B-b-by the way," said the guest, "has anything—er—unusual ever happened in connection with this room?"

"Not for over fifty years, sir," said the servant hollowly.

"And what happened then?" asked the guest, with a sigh of relief.

"A gentleman who spent the night here appeared at breakfast the next morning," came the reply.—*Answers (London).*

Expecting Too Much. — PATIENT (nervously): "I suppose the operation will be dangerous, doctor?"

DOCTOR: "Nonsense! You couldn't buy a dangerous operation for forty dollars."—*Victoria Colonist.*

Rapid.—A golf-professional, hired by a big department store to give golf-lessons, was approached by two women.

"Do you wish to learn to play golf, madam?" he asked one.

"Oh, no," she said, "it's my friend who wants to learn. I learned yesterday."—*San Antonio Chaser.*

Time You Learned. — "I'll be frank with you," said the young man when the embrace was over. "You're not the first girl I ever kissed."

"And I'll be frank with you," she answered. "You have a lot to learn."—*Wisconsin Guard Review.*

Quite an Asset.—A Chicagoan, visiting Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, had occasion to call Appleton. Upon asking what the charge was, he was told fifty cents.

"Fifty cents. For that distance? Great Scott! In Chicago you can call up Hell for fifty cents."

"Possibly," coolly answered the operator, "it's in the city limits."—*Chicago Daily News.*

We're Here on Business. — A young barrister paused in the midst of a boring harangue and said to Lord Ellenborough: "Is it the pleasure of the court that I should proceed with my statement?"

Lord Ellenborough replied: "Pleasure, Mr. ——, has been out of the question for a long time; but you may proceed."—*Observer (London).*

Willing to Compromise.—A weary telegraph-agent, stationed many miles from anywhere in the Sudan, in the hottest part of summer wired his superior officer: "Please relieve me; can't stay here; am surrounded by lions, elephants and wolves."

The officer wired back: "There are no wolves in the Sudan."

Whereupon the weary one replied: "Referring to my wire of yesterday, cancel wolves."—*Bystander (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

What?—Amelia Earhart was born in Atchison, Kansas. Her parents were not living there at the time.—*Cammack paper.*

We Refuse to List Them.—The following churches are included two broken ribs and minor cuts ———.—*Lynchburg (Va.) paper.*

But How About Northerners?—He demanded abolition of the stormy weather over the southern part of the United States. —*Pasadena paper.*

Hitler Burns Up.—Political prisoners in Saarland concentration camps were set fire to-day in accordance with the amnesty decreed on May Day.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Death Takes a Holiday.—Life begins at the Yucca theater to-night and at the Yucca theater to-night and runs through Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.—*Roswell (N. M.) paper.*

No Crooners Need Apply.—Help Wanted —EXPERIENCED concert worker to build storm cellar.—*Advertisement in Cincinnati paper.*

And Is He Sore!——— ———, who escaped from Great Meadow prison, was sentenced to-day to serve two additional years in prison gates under the seat of the warden's car.—*New York paper.*

Post Office Dept. Tells All.—"The P. O. Dep't is never questioned. Every person who presents a letter for mailing is fully confident that it will be safely carried to its destruction."—*Mountain Lake (Minn.) paper.*

Status Quo.—"I believe, too, that individualism and the profit system will prevail which means an opportunity for every man and woman to live his or her own life, working toward financial independence by industry and theft."—*Albany paper.*

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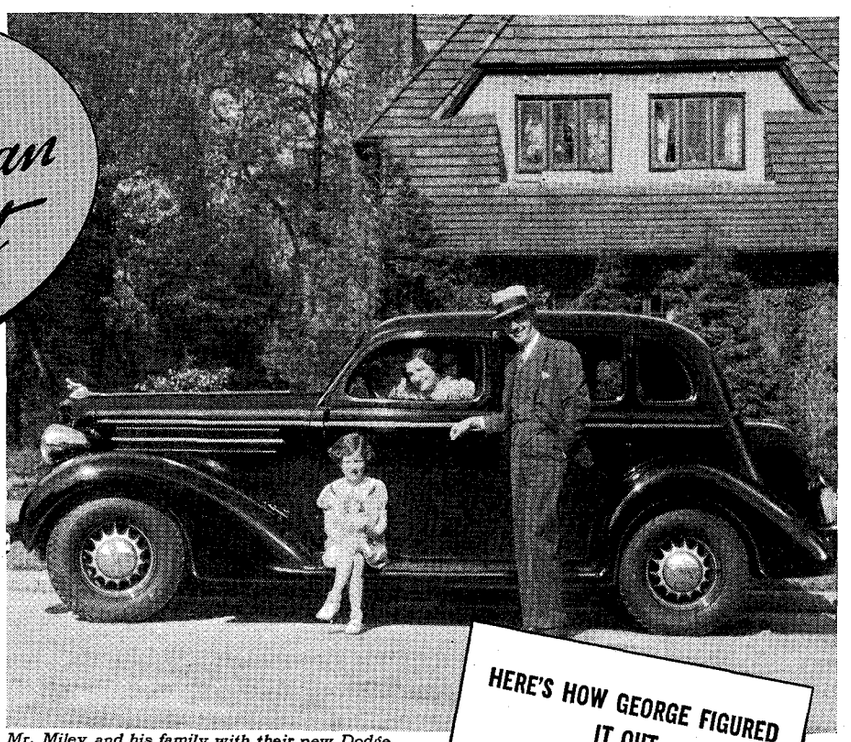
SAVED $104
BY BUYING BIG NEW DODGE

The Actual experience of an Accountant



Mr. Miley and his family with their new Dodge

As told by GEORGE F. MILEY
GLENDALE, LONG ISLAND

"A FEW months ago, I decided we needed a new car. But the rest of the family didn't quite agree with me. 'I don't think we can afford it,' my wife said. 'Better wait 'til later on. Besides, our old car is good enough for a while.'

"But I still wanted that new car, and being a figure-hound, I took a pencil and paper to dope it all out. I estimated the money I'd save on gasoline. My friends all told me they got 4 more miles to the gallon with the new Dodge, and I put that down as about a $70 saving. They said they saved up to 20¢ on every dollar's worth of oil, so I wrote in $7 for that.

Hails Economy Car

"Then there were other items. With Dodge hydraulic brakes I wouldn't need brake adjustments frequently. I knew also that Dodge saves money on brake linings and tires, so I listed that.

"With valve seat inserts, I knew valve grinding in a Dodge isn't necessary up to 30,000 miles or more. That's more savings. Rubber at 56 vital points means longer life and fewer repairs. Floating Power engine mountings smother vibrations that slowly shake ordinary cars to pieces.

"Altogether, I added up $104—an out-and-out saving. With that evidence I was able to convince myself and my family that buying a Dodge was really a thrift movement—and it has turned out to be exactly that. I never dreamed any car could be operated for so little cost as my big, new Dodge."

DODGE DIVISION—CHRYSLER MOTORS

This advertisement endorsed by the Department of Engineering—Chrysler Motors

HERE'S HOW GEORGE FIGURED IT OUT

GASOLINE	$70
OIL	7
BRAKES	5
VALVES	12
GENERAL UPKEEP	10
TOTAL	$104

READ WHAT OTHER OWNERS SAY

"This big, roomy Dodge began to show 22 miles to the gallon of gas," says Frank F. Hill, East Orange, N.J. "I figure the economy features will save upward of $100."

"Over a distance of 287 miles, averaged 26 miles to the gallon of gas, at 35 miles per hour," writes Mrs. Charles E. Hans, Royal Oak, Mich., of her 1935 Dodge.

"21 miles per gallon of gasoline — that's what I'm getting with my new Dodge," says O. A. Kleinman, Chicago, Ill., "more than I've gotten with any car before."

"First experience with Dodge was in World War," says Norton F. Seeley, Burlington, Ia. "On my return home I purchased first Dodge: today am driving 13th."

New-Value
DODGE $645*

*NEW-VALUE DODGE: Coupe $645, 2-door Sedan $690, Rumble Seat Coupe $710, Touring Sedan (2-door, with built-in trunk) $715, Sedan $735, Touring Sedan (4-door, with built-in trunk) $760, Convertible Coupe $770. Special 128" w.b. 7-passenger Sedan $995. Dodge Trucks $365 and up. *List prices at factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Special equipment extra. Time payments to fit your budget. Ask for the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.*

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